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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXXX, No. 13 New York, March 29, 1924 Whole Number 1771

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

PERILS IN THE PATH OF THE NEW BONUS BILL

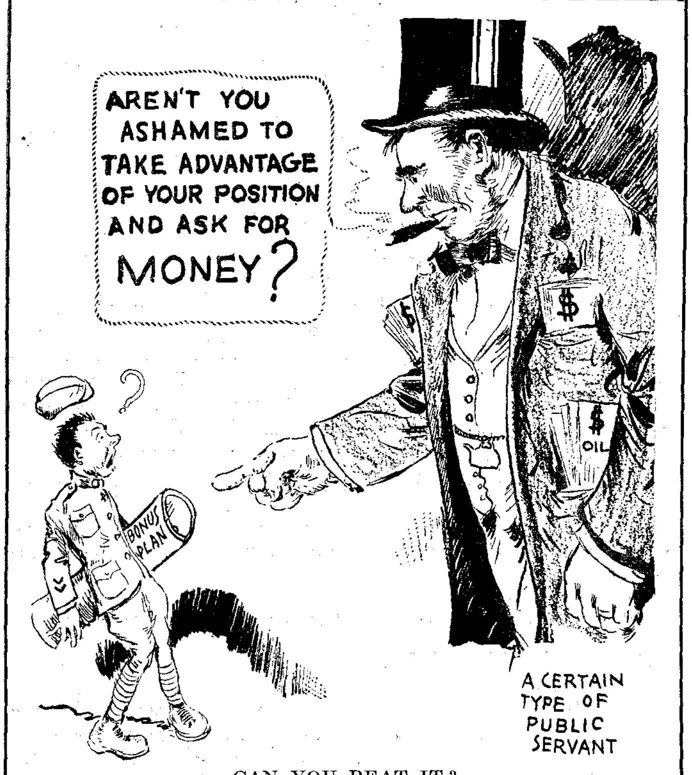
THE HUGE MAJORITY—nearly seven to one—by which the House on March 18 passed an Adjusted Compensation Bill is hailed by John Thomas Taylor, of the National Legislative Committee of the American Legion, as "evidence that the Representatives of the people know that sentiment among the citizens of the nation has been continually growing, and has finally become insistent, that the Congress delay action on this just measure no longer." This majority, he points out, is the largest that has been recorded in the five times that the House has voted favorably on a bonus measure. On the other hand, a Washington correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal* discovers evidence of "the weakening of the bonus cause" in the fact that this measure, introduced by Chairman Green of the House Ways and Means Committee, offers our war veterans less than was offered in previous measures.

But even with a vote of 355 to 54 behind it, many press observers aver, Chairman Green's bill has anything but clear sailing ahead of it. It has still, they remind us, to run the gantlet of the Senate, with the possibility of a Presidential veto waiting beyond. What the wish of the people is toward the measure is of course of the greatest importance, and while Congress, as one voice of the people, speaks so strongly for it, the press, another organ of public opinion, seems to incline in the opposite direction.

SPONSOR OF THE HOUSE BONUS BILL

Chairman William Raymond Green, of the House Ways and Means Committee. He writes good-humoredly of a photo we innocently presented to our readers in December: "The picture makes me look like a tramp that had just escaped from the county jail. In order that you may have a decent photo to use, I inclose one which was recently taken, from which you will get some idea as to what I really look like."

The critics, who seem to make no bones of speaking their mind clearly and plainly, remark first of all that under a "gag" rule, and with all amendments prohibited, this $2,000,000,000 bonus bill passed the House in the record time of forty minutes. This remarkable achievement, while evoking hearty approval from many editorial champions of the bonus cause, at the same time draws upon the devoted ranks of Congress much bitter and scathing comment. Recalling Napoleon's exclamation when told of a crushing defeat inflicted upon one of his marshals in the Peninsular War—"Forty thousand men beaten in forty minutes!"—the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks: "It required just forty minutes for the House of Representatives to register an absolute surrender to the bonus campaign, just forty minutes to vote away at least $2,000,000,000 of the people's money. In the history of Treasury-raiding by Congress there is no parallel to this, and Congress has done some remarkable raiding in the past." "Forty minutes of talk at the rate of $50,000,000 per minute," exclaims the Newark *News*, "and the House committed itself to the spending of upward of $2,000,000,000 of money that must be raised by taxation." "House leaders of both parties found insuperable difficulties in the way of making a 25 per cent. cut in the 1923 income taxes before March 15, as urged by the Administration," notes the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "but when it came to passing a soldiers' bonus bill they brushed all impediments out of the way and put this measure through in record time." "The difference in the spirit of the House in jamming the bonus bill through and its reluctance to pass the tax relief resolution illustrates the difference in the attitude of the Congress toward measures designed to pick the pockets of the taxpayers and those designed to relieve them of excess taxation," remarks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. In a similar vein the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* comments that "after neatly turning the Treasury surplus into a deficit with a revenue bill that is not a revenue bill, the House now appropriates $135,000,000 more for next year out of revenue that has already been completely dissipated." "Nobody," it adds, "can understand the unfathomable mystery of the House of Representatives." "The immediate result of this procedure," declares the Louisville *Post*, "will be to add to the distrust of Congress by the American people." And in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, a paper owned by the Taft family, we find this biting comment:


AREN'T YOU ASHAMED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF YOUR POSITION AND ASK FOR MONEY?
BONUS PLAN
$
$
OIL
A CERTAIN TYPE OF PUBLIC SERVANT

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

—Burrows in *The Stars and Stripes* (Washington, D. C.).

"The men who were so outraged by the great expense of Senator Newberry's campaign and who roared to the high heavens when the expenditures of the Wood and Lowden Presidential nomination campaigns transpired, now raise their voices to expend the people's money in buying votes for themselves in the approaching Congressional elections. In the Newberry and Wood and Lowden campaigns there was an extenuating circumstance. The men who wanted Newberry elected, or Wood or Lowden nominated, spent their own money. The Congressmen who voted for the bonus on Tuesday want to spend the money of the people. It means a two-billion-dollar election next November, with the joke on the taxpayer."

The object of Congress "was to get a record as having voted for a bonus bill," avers the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which adds:

"The people who would have to pay the bonus are not organized; the boys who demand the bonus are. That is one reason why in the eyes of vote-seekers, 3,000,000 bonus demanders loom so much larger than 100,000,000 bonus payers. Congress will hear from President Coolidge in no uncertain terms should the bill get to him by way of the Senate."

In another Louisville paper, *The Times*, we read:

"The Secretary of the Treasury has declared tax-reduction impossible if the bonus is allowed. The country is expecting, even demanding tax-reduction. The Administration, with its eye on the November ballot box, is all for tax-reduction. The promise has been made that income-tax payments will be cut this year. It is hardly conceivable that the Senate or the President would be willing to disappoint the taxpayers in favor of those who demand the bonus."

The bonus proposal passed by the House has "the double demerit of being an evasion and a compromise," declares the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, which is in favor of a "square, out and out bonus; not a subterfuge." To quote this Alabama paper:

"It is an evasion, in that it is not a bonus, but a scheme for turning bonus credits into life insurance authorized over a period of twenty years. It is a compromise, because it is an admission of the justice of the demand for the bonus, without any provision for a real payment, except for those who were in the service more than sixty and less than one hundred and ten days, who will be given a cash consideration. Either this nation will grant a bonus or it will refuse a bonus. If it grants a bonus, it must be in such a form as to extend material benefit."

If this House bill should become a law, says the Indianapolis *News*, it "would be only the first step." As the Atlanta *Constitution* sees it—

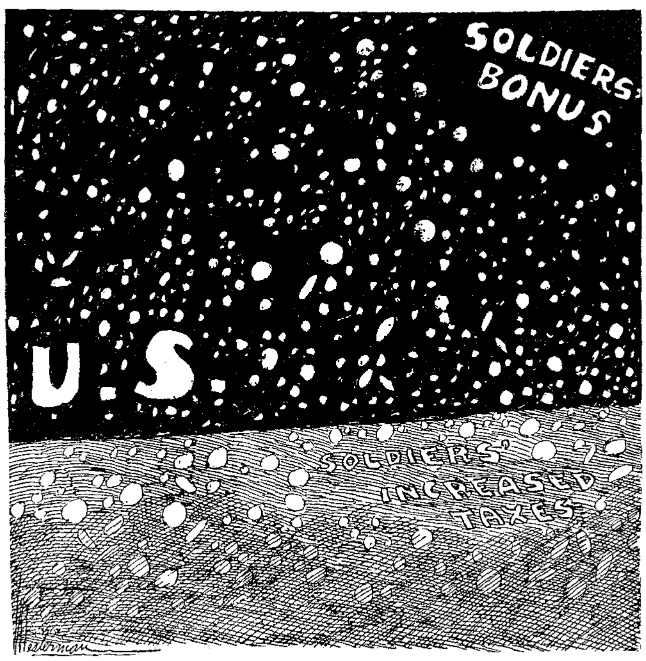
"It will increase the cost of living; it will prevent tax-reduction; it will be but the beginning of a tremendous and far-reaching pension system; it is the product of cheap and tawdry politics; it cuts at the vitals of true patriotism. To meet the enormous expense involved in this measure, Peter must be robbed to pay Paul, and the veterans themselves will be both Peter and Paul. The people look to President Coolidge to speak the courage of his convictions, not only with the veto but also with a clear voice that shall say to Congress, 'your duty is to serve your country, not yourselves; your nation, not your party at the expense of the nation.'"

Says the Columbus *Ohio State Journal:*

"To pay the bonus in life-insurance policies, distributing the cost over many years, would not create something for nothing, tho some of the bill's champions talk almost as if it would. Nor does the argument that the bonus money may be obtained by instituting savings in the regular budget change the situation. Whatever savings may be effected should benefit all the taxpayers."

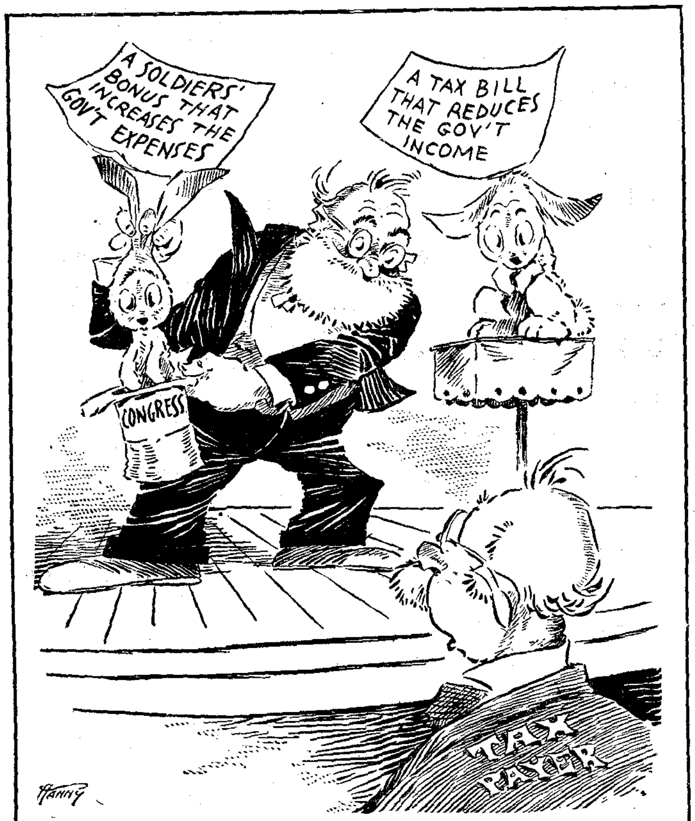
The Mobile *Register* notes that "as was the case with the measure vetoed by President Harding, the present bill does not provide a way to pay a bonus." If the vetoed bill was just, remarks the Indianapolis *Star*, "then the present measure robs the soldiers of $2,000,000,000 they should have." To the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* this measure represents "a frightened surrender to political expediency." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* calls it "the crowning Congressional folly of the session." "If the bonus wins, it will be a victory for politics," declares the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. And in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* we read:

"Passage of the bonus bill is a fair index of the degraded view most of our Congressmen have of the obligation of the citizens of the Republic and the duty of the Government to the citizen. But it is not surprizing when looting is in order, from Teapot Dome to bootleg protection, to find Congressmen ready to dish out from the Treasury money that is not theirs in the hope of a favorable return to themselves when the voting begins in November."



SNOWING ON WET GROUND

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*


A SOLDIERS' BONUS THAT INCREASES THE GOV'T EXPENSES
A TAX BILL THAT REDUCES THE GOV'T INCOME
CONGRESS
TAX PAYER
Hanny

BOTH OUT OF THE SAME HAT

—Hanny in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

Before turning to the favorable press comment, let us note briefly the distinctive features of the Bonus Bill which passed the House with a margin of 82 votes over the two-thirds necessary to override a Presidential veto. This bill, the correspondents tell us, differs from the one vetoed by President Harding in September, 1922, chiefly in the fact that it throws overboard vocational training, land settlement and cash options, and converts compensation benefits into the form of endowment insurance. It provides for paid-up twenty-year endowment life-insurance policies for war veterans, with immediate cash payments only to those whose adjusted compensation would not amount to more than $50. Each enlisted man or officer, up to and including the rank of captain in the Army and Marine Corps and senior grade lieutenant in the Navy, is entitled to a credit of $1.00 for each day of home service and $1.25 cents for each day of overseas service, the first sixty days of service not being counted. The maximum credit is $625. The insurance is computed upon this basis of these credits. Roughly speaking, a veteran would receive an endowment insurance policy with a value a trifle more than twice his credit. The average ex-service man would receive adjusted compensation amounting to $382 in the form of a twenty-year endowment insurance policy for $962. It is estimated that 82 per cent. of the veterans will be alive to receive their compensation in cash twenty years hence. The estimated total number of ex-servicemen is 4,293,607; of these 865,741 served less than 61 days; 389,583 served from 61 to 110 days, and will receive cash; 3,038,283 served over 110 days and will receive insurance. The total cost of the insurance is set at $2,052,679,240, and the total amount payable in cash to those serving 110 days or less is put at $14,799,470. Arrangements are made to facilitate borrowing on the insurance certificates through the banks. A sinking-fund is created large enough to extinguish all claims as they come in. After the first three years an annual appropriation of $100,000,000, it is believed, will be sufficient for the sinking-fund. The cost for the first year is set at $135,000,000, as this includes the cash payments and compensation to dependents of veterans who have died.

There are papers which welcome the House bonus bill as a too-long-delayed recognition of our debt to our war veterans; as an improvement over previous bonus bills because it provides an insurance-bonus rather than a cash bonus; and as a concession to the taxpayer, inasmuch as its estimated cost is only about half that of the bill vetoed by President Harding. In the majority report of the Ways and Means Committee when transmitting the bill to Congress this explanation was given of how the bonus payment would be met:

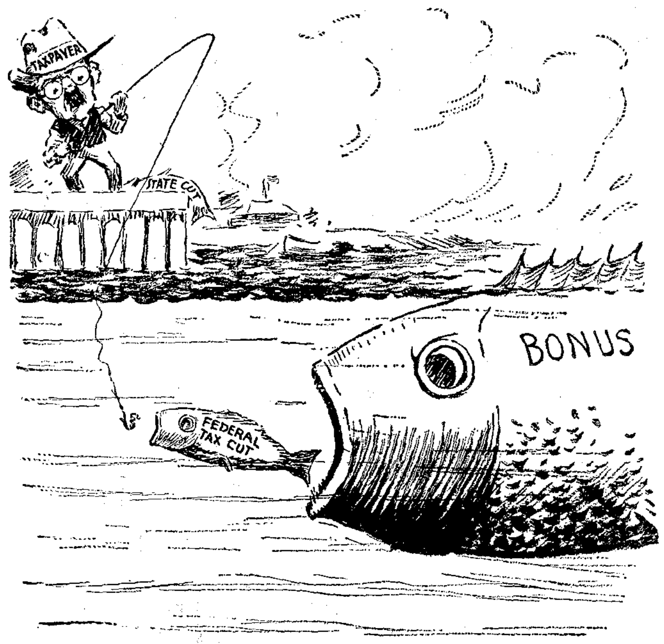
> "The surplus for this calendar year, after allowing for the reduction of 25 per cent. in the payment of taxes which is expected to be made and the repeal of the excise taxes contained in the bill now pending in the Senate, will be sufficient to provide for the amount necessary in 1925, including any payments made to those who are entitled to cash during this calendar year.
>
> "Careful investigation was made as to the probable expenses of the Government after 1925, and it is believed that, by reason of certain activities of the Government then ceasing and reduction in other governmental expenditures, sufficient will be saved, as compared with the present outlay, to provide for the necessary appropriations."

This bill, thinks the Buffalo *Express*, offers a wise solution of the bonus problem, because—

> "The insurance plan provides the maximum of benefit to the veteran and his dependents at the minimum cost to the taxpayers, while the loan sharks will get nothing out of it. Probably this bonus plan can be financed without affecting materially the contemplated reductions in the general taxes."

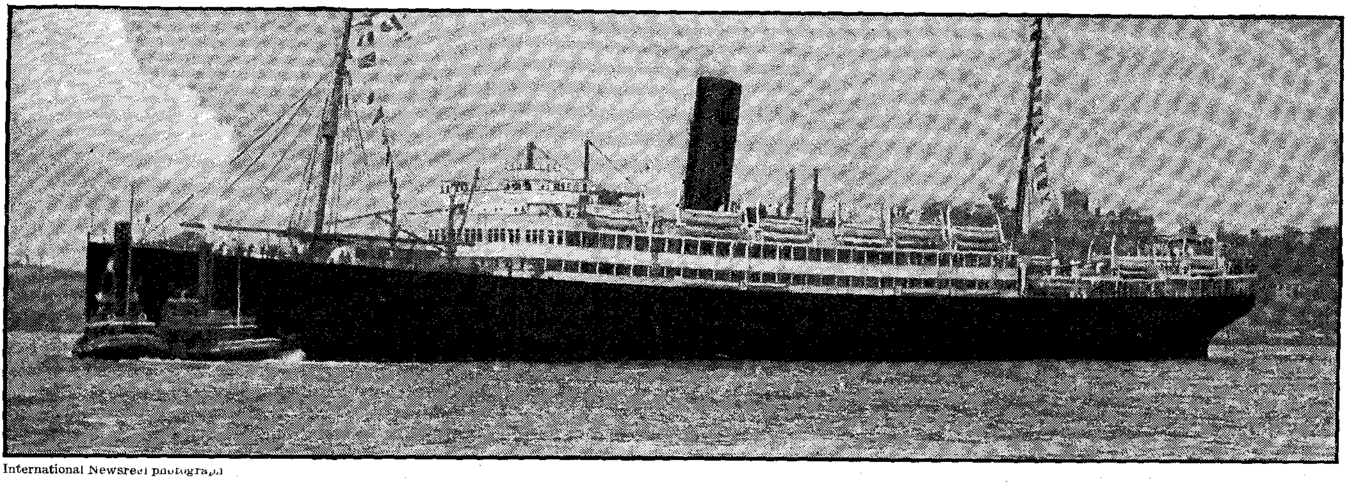
The Manchester *Union* thinks that the measure ought to be passed by the Senate "pretty much in its present form," and signed by the President. "The present bill," says the Portland *Oregonian*, "so limits cash payments that they require no new tax and will not prevent reduction of taxation in the greater part of the sum proposed. It is honest to the veteran and to the taxpayer and is within the power of the nation to pay." This bill, avers the Kansas City *Journal*, "truly reflects the sentiment of the majority of the nation." And in the Des Moines *Iowa Legionaire*, an organ of the American Legion, we read:

> "While we deeply regret the failure of the American Legion's Adjusted Compensation Bill, the measure which the House approved meets with general satisfaction among Iowa veterans. Five and a half years have elapsed without the nation's defenders getting economic justice. The urgent need of ready cash has now passed, so it probably will be just as well if they have the twenty-year endowment insurance policies."



THERE'S MANY A SLIP

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*



International Newsreel photograph

UNCLE SAM'S FIRST BIG HAUL IN THE PROHIBITION NET—THE PALATIAL LINER *ORDUNA*

Seized by the United States District Attorney, the *Orduna* was later released in $1,000,000 bond in order that she might sail on schedule time.

UNCLE SAM SEIZES HIS FIRST WET SHIP

AN OPEN-AND-SHUT CASE of outright defiance of the customs law, the Federal Narcotic Act, and the Prohibition law is seen by the Newark *News* in the smuggling and bootlegging activities of certain members of the crew of the *Orduna*, a British Royal Mail liner. Because of the smuggling propensities of less than a dozen men, this vessel, valued at $3,000,000, has been seized by United States District Attorney Hayward of New York, and released only under heavy bonds until the action of the courts. This is the most drastic step yet taken by Federal authorities to enforce the Prohibition and narcotic laws on foreign steamers. And while it is not known that any responsible officer of the vessel or any official of the company was aware of the sale of liquors or narcotics by the members of the crew, Mr. Hayward charges that the *Orduna* brought in liquors and narcotics which did not appear on the ship's manifest. According to this Federal official:

> "Following the decision of the United States Supreme Court that no liquor of any kind could be transported or possest by ships in New York harbor, the Government did everything in its power to prevent annoyance or interference with the routine of foreign ships by permitting liquor to be carried as medical stores under certificate of the Public Health Officer.
>
> "These ship people, instead of accepting the concessions as good sportsmen, have abused the privilege on every occasion. In the instance of the *Orduna* it is perfectly clear that bootlegging on a large scale was carried on. They have had quantities of beer which never were included in the medical permits. They have been constant smugglers of narcotics."

When seven of the *Orduna's* crew were arrested, liquor and narcotics valued at some $16,000 were found in their possession, it is said. Later two of them confest that they had obtained duplicate customs seals to place on liquor stores after breaking open the seals placed upon them by customs officials during the ship's stay in American waters. But, declares the Newark *News:*

> "The liquor phase of the case is not its worst. We are confronted with a persistent crime wave in this part of the country, definitely related to the contraband traffic in narcotics. Without that trade we would not face the problem presented by drug-incited crime, which to its greatest extent is maintained by young addicts."

"It is bad enough to smuggle liquor in violation of a friendly nation's law," agrees the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, "but to smuggle in narcotics is about the most contemptible act possible." As the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* reminds us:

> "The importation of intoxicants is absolutely forbidden by the Constitution and the law. Under no circumstances may they be brought into the country to be drunk. Disregard of this law is more serious than an evasion of the customs laws. It may be assumed that the owners of a great passenger ship would instruct her Captain to search the quarters of the crew for the forbidden liquor in order that his ship might be above suspicion. If the Captain has not made such search, he lays himself liable to the charge of winking at the illegal private speculative enterprises of his men.
>
> "The problem is complicated by the arrangement under which foreign ships are allowed to bring liquor into American ports as medical stores. The settlement of the issues in this case is of the first importance, for they involve friendly international relations."

Only recently, it will be recalled, Great Britain agreed that British ships suspected of smuggling might be pursued and searched "within an hour's sailing" of our shores. The United States Government agreed at the same time that British ships might bring under seal into American ports liquors intended for their own legitimate use. The treaty extending the three-mile limit and making it possible for British liners to remain wet was ratified by the Senate on March 13, and we are told by the London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post:*

> "Now that the rum-running treaty has been ratified by the United States Senate, it is predicted it will be approved here and be in full force by May 1 at the latest. Every British Dominion has the right to ratify treaties separately, but as all British Dominion Premiers at the Imperial Conference last fall gave their assent to the principles, ratification by most of them will be a mere formality."

Mr. Hayward has exprest the conviction that "every liner entering New York harbor is allowing liquor and narcotics to be sold freely." If this is the case, maintains the Springfield *Union*, "then every liner should be seized." And while this New England paper admits that such action might cause serious diplomatic complications, "that should not deter the United States from enforcing its own laws within its own territory. That is what laws are for."

The Buffalo *Express* hopes Mr. Hayward "is sure of his facts." However, believes the Buffalo paper:

> "It was doubtful wisdom for an official to say, in advance of the trial, that steamship companies themselves may be parties to the illegal transactions. All these concerns have reputable standing and enormous investments. It is difficult to conceive that they would jeopardize their good repute or their money in smuggling operations which, in the most favorable circumstances, would bring them comparatively small sums.
>
> "It is unreasonable to expect the steamship companies to prevent all smuggling on the part of the members of their crew, nor should a severe penalty be exacted on the owners for the derelictions of a member of the crew. The most that the owners can do is to make sure that the commanders of their vessels are honest in their intentions toward this Government and that they are watchful of the discipline and shore-trading propensities of the crews."

TO FIGHT TRUSTS WITH TRUSTS

NOT ONLY THE FARMER who uses binder-twine and who needs nitrates to fertilize his land, but every one who drives a rubber-tired motor-car or drinks coffee for breakfast has a direct interest in the present move to moderate the prices of imports controlled by foreign monopolies. Secretary of Commerce Hoover asks for a law that will permit American interests to form buying combinations to combat the foreign selling combinations, and in Congress Senator Capper (Rep., Kans.) has introduced a bill to that effect. "Fighting trusts with trusts" in this way is, in the Baltimore *Sun's* opinion, "a step in the right direction." "Perfectly proper" action it is, according to the Boston *Transcript*. The outstanding merit of the suggestion, as the New York *Times* sees it, "is that those who want something done should do it for themselves." In a letter to Senator Capper, Secretary Hoover says there is abundant proof "that foreign monopolies or combinations are potentially or actually in control of prices of distribution of the following commodities":

> "Sisal for binding-twine is controlled through a combination of producers, reinforced by legislative action of the Yucatan Government.
>
> "Nitrates and iodin are controlled through a British selling agency and reinforced by export duties in Chile.
>
> "Potash is controlled by combinations of German producers.
>
> "Tin is controlled by a combination of British producers.
>
> "Crude rubber and gutta-percha are controlled by partly legislative and partly voluntary combinations of producers in the British and Dutch colonies.
>
> "Quinin is controlled by a combination of Dutch producers.
>
> "Mercury is controlled by common selling agency of Spanish and Austrian mines.
>
> "Coffee is controlled by the Government of Brazil.
>
> "Quebracho (for tanning purposes) is controlled by a combination of producers and foreign manufacturers."

The value of the above-named imports in 1923 was more than $525,000,000, according to Mr. Hoover, and "the prices of these commodities enter into the cost of living of all our people," altho they are of most direct importance to the farmer.

> "An instance of the special importance to the farmer lies in sisal for binder-twine, where, altho present prices are possibly not extortionate, yet a few years ago they were deliberately advanced 300 per cent., and during the period fully $100,000,000 of excess prices was taken from our producers, which apparently did not even reach the Mexican farmer. Such combinations can not, of course, be effectively reached under the Sherman act, as they are or can be seated outside of our jurisdiction."

While Mr. Hoover thinks that "indirect security can be obtained in some instances by the stimulation of production in other parts of the world free from these controls, and in other cases by the encouragement of synthetic manufacture in our own borders," he realizes that such measures would require a long time to become effective. In the meantime—

> "It is our conclusion that some relief can be reached legisla-ively. Our exporters and manufacturers are permitted by the Webbe-Pomerene act to undertake joint selling agencies abroad under certain restrictions. If by an extension of this act our con-umers were allowed to set up common purchasing agencies for hese imported raw materials where there is positive combina-ion in control I am confident that our people could hold their wn in their dealings with such combinations.
>
> "There are comparatively limited numbers of primary pur-hasers of each of these raw materials, and common purchasing gencies would not be impossible of organization. There is ctive competition among our manufacturers in the sale of goods n the production of which these raw materials are used. It is my belief that this competition would naturally result in passing long to the public economies that can be made in the purchase f these materials, but in any event provision could be made in he amendment to the act which could adequately protect our wn public against any restraint of our domestic trade by such ommon buying agencies.
>
> "I am confident that a unity of buyers is in the long run stronger than any combination of producers, because the producer usually has the disadvantage of being compelled to maintain continuous production, whereas the consumer can so organize his business if necessary to become an intermittent purchaser.
>
> "It is my belief that joint action of our consumers dealing single-handed with such combinations could in general cases at least greatly moderate the present cost of these supplies."

While it is admitted by the New York *World* that Mr. Hoover's scheme might well be effective, this Democratic paper remarks that the subject is "a dangerous one for any member of the Coolidge cabinet." "The articles mentioned by Mr. Hoover are mainly on the free list, but," we are reminded, "dozens of other articles quite as important to the American consumer are sold here at rates abnormally high because of the high tariff behind which domestic monopolies are free from outside competition." And *The World* adds:

> "Incidentally, Mr. Hoover's advocacy of a consumers' war on monopoly import prices brings up a vision of the future in which all battles and rivalries sink to unimportance beside the world-wide clash of consumers' and producers' leagues at national frontiers. By the time the consumers and producers of every country are united, with government sanction, against the producers and consumers of every other country, there ought to be trouble enough to suit the most bellicose."

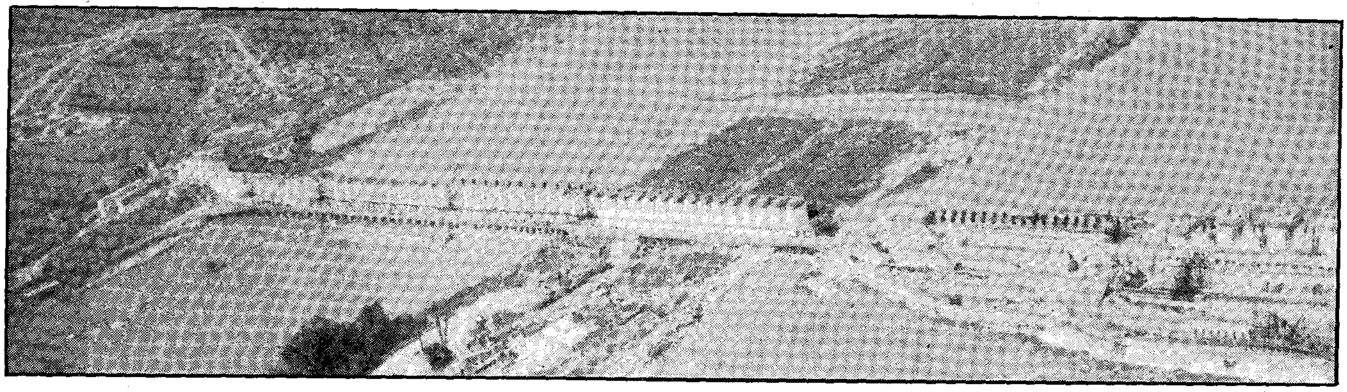
An objection to the Hoover proposals stated by the New York *Journal of Commerce* "grows out of the fundamental antagonism that exists between the basic legislation on the subject of combinations and laws of the type here contemplated":

> "Since combinations in restraint of trade are regarded as generally illegal, irrespective of their reasonableness—since even the collection of valuable and necessary trade data is under suspicion as tending toward combination—the presumption is all against making exceptions of the sort urged in this instance.
>
> "These exceptions may be reasonable, may be desirable, but that has not been regarded as an argument having much weight in justifying the existence of domestic combinations. If our policy is now to be changed, it should be with full knowledge of the consequences. There should be recognition of the inroads being made upon our restrictive anti-trust legislation by means of exceptions which gradually undermine the whole protective structure built up by law and interpretation. If we are to enter upon an era of legalized combination, we ought to do so self-consciously and submit to an overhauling of the entire system of anti-trust prohibitions with a view to introducing greater reasonableness wherever necessary and without especial regard to importers or exporters or any other groups of traders or producers."

"That Secretary Hoover has exaggerated the potency of the foreign combines" seems quite possible to the Philadelphia *Record*. For instance, the sisal combine "seems to have been short-lived"; "when Henry Ford gets to making nitrates at Muscle Shoals we shall be quite independent of Chile"; "we maintained a substantial duty on quinin for a great many years in order that a Philadelphia firm should control it"; and Brazil's "valorization" scheme "broke down because the local or general government could not buy indefinitely unless it sold."

A journal friendly to the Hoover suggestions, the Boston *Transcript*, emphasizes the desirability of trying to get relief as soon as possible by lessening our dependence on foreign sources of supply, at least among some of the articles mentioned. It asks:

> "What of the cultivation of rubber in Hawaii and the Philippines? To what extent may coffee production in Porto Rico be stimulated that it may serve in greater measure as a stabilizing factor in the markets? In how many ways can the chemists demonstrate that synthetic products may be used in place of the natural? Knowledge that exorbitant prices would be met by resort to substitutes for the article offered would doubtless have salutary effect. In these and other ways foreign countries might be shown that we are not so dependent upon them for certain of the things they sell as they may have supposed."



THE CHOICE MORSEL OVER WHICH HENRY FORD AND THE "TRUSTS" ARE SAID TO BE FIGHTING

An airplane view of the Wilson Dam, now under construction at Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River in Northern Alabama.

FORD WINNING MUSCLE SHOALS

THE MAGIC OF HENRY FORD'S NAME, rather than the actual terms of his offer to lease Muscle Shoals from the Government, is the New York *World's* explanation of the passage by the House of Representatives, 227 to 142, of the McKenzie bill authorizing the acceptance of Mr. Ford's bid. That magic, however, does not prevent *The World* from criticizing the action of the House on the ground that the Ford lease of the property, which will run for 100 years—providing the Senate takes the same view as the House—will violate the Federal Water Power Act, which imposes a limit of fifty years in all such leases. But the objection of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* is that the Ford deal for the lease of two dams and the purchase of two nitrate plants for the development of electric power and the manufacture of fertilizer "will put into the hands of one man or a corporation more power than is sound for a democracy to concede." And if Mr. Ford or his heirs fail to deliver commercial fertilizers, there is no effective penalty, points out the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot.* In fact, the recent action of the House, after considering the Ford offer for almost two years, is called by widely separated newspapers "something approaching an act of treason to the public"; "a questionable bargain for the people of the United States"; "a dangerous precedent"; "a blow to the government regulation of public utilities"; "a gesture to the farmers, who want cheap fertilizers"; "the purchase of an empire for some chicken-feed"; "an impudent and preposterous proposal"; and "an outrageous proposition." Beside it "even the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills surrender of the nation's oil resources pale into insignificance," maintains the Sacramento *Bee,* and William Hard, Washington correspondent, says opinion in many sections of the Capital "is strongly to the effect that the Ford contract will in the end raise a moral and political storm compared to which the Sinclair and Doheny tempests will be zephyrs."

Muscle Shoals, the greatest potential water-power in the South, has far greater power possibilities than Niagara Falls, we are told. In its thirty-seven miles there is a fall of 136 feet. This, say Ford engineers, will develop 850,000 horse-power. The Tennessee River, of which it is a part, is sixth among American streams. At present the unfinished government project is costing some $700.000 a year for guards and maintenance, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.* If the Ford offer is accepted by the Senate, we gather from Washington dispatches—

"Mr. Ford would come into control of the vast Muscle Shoals project, started during the war to manufacture nitrogen for explosives, except the Gorgas steam plant, which already has been sold to the Alabama Power Company. The Government, however, will build Mr. Ford a substitute. The Government is to operate the dams and keep them in repair. It is promptly to resume work on and complete the Wilson Dam (Dam No. 3). The Detroit manufacturer will have the right to lease for 100 years Dams 2 and 3 and the adjacent power-stations at Muscle Shoals. For these he will pay the Government in rentals $219,964,954. In addition to his annual payments for the lease, Mr. Ford agrees to provide a sinking fund which at the end of the period will amortize to the Government the cost of completing the one dam and building the other. Together with the leases will go title to property which has cost the Government $83,915,000, for which Mr. Ford will pay $5,000,000. Mr. Ford agrees to produce nitrates to the amount of at least 40,000 tons a year, whether or not it can be sold at a profit. In any case, the profit is not to be greater than 8 per cent. In time of war the plant will be turned over to the Government for the manufacture of explosives and poison gas. At the end of a hundred years the entire property is to revert back to the Government."

Naturally, certain sections of the South, which foresee an empire growing up in their midst, are enthusiastic over the Ford plan and do not believe the Government will come out at the little end of the horn. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* however, holds the contract to be "unfair to the nation's taxpayers, whose millions went into the building of Muscle Shoals." As the Chicago *Tribune* points out, in comparing the Ford bid with an offer made by "a group of Southern power companies":

"Ford demands deeds to properties costing $83,915,000, for which he would pay $5,000,000 in several instalments. The power companies, agreeing to do as much or more than Ford in the way of development and service, would leave title to all of these $83,915,000 in the hands of the Government. Thus the public loses $78,915,000 assets by accepting the Ford offer in preference to the other.

"Ford agrees to pay rental of $219,964,954 for Dams 2 and 3 for 100 years. The power companies offer to pay $138,084,400 rental for the same dams for fifty years, or $295,624,400 for 100 years. Thus the Government loses $34,217,746 in fifty years or $75,659,446 in 100 years by accepting the Ford proposal in preference to the other.

"The power companies agree to make 50,000 tons of fixt nitrogen annually, while Ford agrees to make only 40,000 tons. The power companies agree to have 90,000 tons of nitrogen available in case of war, while Ford agrees to have only 40,000 tons available. The power companies agree to devote $1,000,000 to research work, while Ford does not agree to devote a cent to that purpose.

"The power companies agree to pay toward headwater improvements as required by the Federal Water Power Act, while Ford agrees to pay nothing for that purpose. The power companies agree to penalties, including the forfeiture of their leases, if their agreement is violated, while Ford submits to no penalty and offers nothing but his personal promise to live up to the details of his agreement, and at his age he can not have many years to live

"Each allows the Government to take over the nitrate plants in case of war, but Ford requires that his company shall be protected from losses from such use and that the plants shall be returned in as good condition as when taken over, while the powe companies make no such stipulation.

"The power companies' proposal is for fifty years, or within th Federal Water Power Law's provisions, while the Ford proposa is for one hundred years, making it superior to the law and an injustice and hardship to every other developer of water-powe under the Act.

"Those are only a few of the outstanding points of comparison, each and every one showing the inferiority of the Ford offer in many millions of dollars. Minor items which ought to be remembered in considering the Ford proposal are equally numerous. Among the things which Ford gets for his $5,000,000 are $500,000 worth of platinum now in storage in the United States subtreasury in New York, 311 permanent modern residences, a completely equipped hotel of one hundred rooms, miles of standard-gage railroad-track, locomotives, cars, and innumerable other things of great cash value which could be salvaged immediately at a profit. These things can not be compared in detail with the power companies' offer, because the latter leaves title to all this property in the Government."

To the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, the Muscle Shoals lease "represents too great a gamble on the genius of Henry Ford." Moreover:

"The altogether extraordinary feature of the lease is that the business of manufacturing power under it is exempted from any government regulation as to service or rates. Altho in the case of every other public utility of this character either the State or the Federal Government asserts its right to supervision and control, the Muscle Shoals development is withdrawn from such regulation. A proper concern for the people and industries of that day requires that any lease of Muscle Shoals shall provide adequate government control over its principal output—hydroelectric service."

"Granting his intentions to be most honorable, the fact is, Henry Ford will be dead and buried when this lease is still young, and who shall say that his successors will inherit his genius?" asks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. In this paper's opinion—

"The Ford offer for Muscle Shoals should be rewritten to comply with the requirements of the Federal Water Power Act, which are designed to safeguard the public interest and conserve the great natural resource of water power for the public.

"If Henry Ford wants to play fair with the public in the future at Muscle Shoals, let him play fair with the public now. He can do that by making a fair trade with the Government."

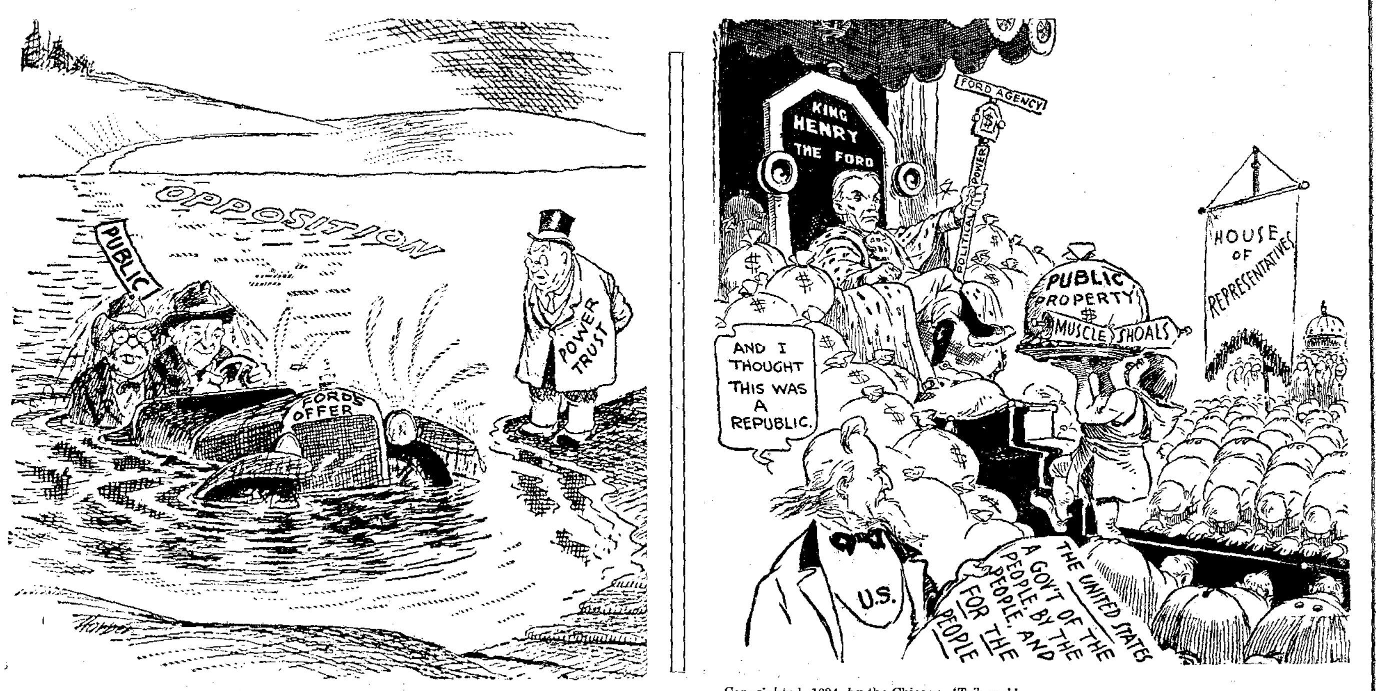
So much for the opposition. Turning now to the favorable opinion, the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette* reminds us that "the Ford offer had the approval of the War Department before it was accepted by the House of Representatives." "The Senate ought to accept Ford's offer because it is the only bona fide offer that has been made," avers the Raleigh *News and Observer*. At the same time this paper realizes that "the water-power trust, the fertilizer trust, and the steel trust are moving heaven and earth to prevent his offer from being accepted by the Senate." "In spite of all the reported 'offers' from other sources, the Ford bid is the only one with real stuff in it," agrees the Boston *Post*. As the Birmingham *Age-Herald* explains:

"The issue is still between a proposition to utilize the Muscle Shoals project for industrial development on the one hand, and for the exploitation of a monopolistic program of wide power-distribution on the other. On the one hand is a proposal to manufacture fertilizer, preserve the national source of war explosives and employ the excess current in furthering industrial enterprises in the contiguous area. On the other hand is a program of power monopoly and distribution for the primary benefit of a trust rather than for the primary benefit of the public which has so many millions invested in the Muscle Shoals area. A program of power-distribution is a legitimate program; but when it comes into conflict with another program of greater public benefit, then it is not in that case legitimate, for the private consideration must always give precedence to the major public consideration.

"It has for several days been indicated that the power trust, despairing of success in the House, has transferred its political efforts to the Senate, in the hope that it may at least cause sufficient delay to defeat the Ford offer, even tho the trust itself should not acquire the property. That purpose is not only selfish, but it is maliciously and diametrically opposed to the considerations of the public welfare. The spectacle of a great trust and a potential monopoly exerting itself brazenly in the political effort to control or to influence national legislation is an alarming one. It is quite different from the attitude of Ford and his associates, who have held aloof from political contriving."

"Ford is an honest man," asserts the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*. "He is not greedy, and he would not use anything to the detriment of his fellow citizens. Furthermore, if after Mr. Ford's death a monopoly should be created and that monopoly become oppressive, the Government can act and will act." There is little likelihood that this will be necessary, however, thinks the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*. For—

"It is the general conviction, especially strong in the great agricultural sections of the West and South, that the very circumstances make it to the interest of Mr. Ford to develop the nitrate-producing possibilities of the Muscle Shoals region to the fullest possible extent, and to sell the fertilizers thus produced to


OPPOSITION
PUBLIC
FORD'S OFFER
POWER TRUST
FORD AGENCY
KING HENRY THE FORD
POLITICAL POWER
PUBLIC PROPERTY MUSCLE SHOALS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND I THOUGHT THIS WAS A REPUBLIC.
U.S.
THE UNITED STATES A GOV'T OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE

COMING THROUGH
—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald*.

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ENTHRONED
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

OPPOSITE VIEWS OF IT

> the farmers at as low a rate as possible. It will be to his interest to do this, because the uplift which would thus be given to agriculture and all allied industries would make a tremendously increased market for his automobiles and his farm tractors.
>
> "The masses in the South and West are not concerned over the fact that large profits might come to Mr. Ford in the course of this development; for they believe that these profits would come not out of what they themselves would otherwise possess, but out of new wealth, created by Mr. Ford's operations."

"The South is in need of some such stimulation as Henry Ford can supply," notes the Toledo *Blade*, and it goes on to suggest certain possibilities:

> "The time is ripe for a great increase in manufacturing enterprises, a change from a one-crop agricultural system to diversified crops, the development of home markets, the birth of investment banking.
>
> "Henry Ford will not only take his own capital into the South. He will cause other capitalists to turn in that direction. He may, indeed, check a population movement which is doing the South a great deal of economic harm. It is doubtful if any other individual can do so much.
>
> "Considering the general, the wide-spread, benefits that will accrue from the Muscle Shoals bargain, Henry Ford does not get the dams and power-stations too cheaply. Out of the $100,000,000 or more of investment in Alabama the Government is likely to acquire something like an empire."

According to the St. Louis *Star:*

> "Both Mr. Ford and Thomas A. Edison estimate the use of nitrates in the South will increase farmers' savings $75,000,000 annually on cotton alone. If it increases the savings from the cotton crops to that value, it is certain to benefit other agricultural interests many times that amount.
>
> "Four benefits would be derived from turning Muscle Shoals to commercial use. It would open the Tennessee River for navigation and connect the territory above the Shoals directly with the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico; it would furnish electric current for cities within a radius of 300 miles; it would manufacture nitrates for fertilizing purposes and thereby revolutionize agriculture; it would make the United States independent of all other countries for nitrates in the event of war."

Nevertheless, this Middle-Western paper admits that the McKenzie bill, embodying the Ford offer, "will encounter a stormy time in the Senate, for when big business is against a thing it looks to the Senate to kill it." And the Newark *News* agrees that—

> "Every step leading up to the ultimate disposition of the great plant will be scrutinized sharply, not alone by Congress, but also by the public. It might have been so in any case. It is made doubly certain by the oil scandals. In the present temper of the public and Congress, nobody is going to get away with anything. It has required a scandal of gigantic proportions to awaken the American people thoroughly to the conservation principle. They are keen for it now.
>
> "The Senate must determine whether the lease is too long; whether it is the best bargain the Government can drive with Ford or with anybody else; whether the Government has any moral right to turn the plant over to the Detroit man on the belief that he is wizard enough to do all he promises, without tying a string to it whereby it can be recalled if he does not.
>
> "These questions ought to be asked and to be answered with the greatest publicity. The fact remains, however, that Muscle Shoals, on which upward of $100,000,000 of tax-raised money has been spent, is an elephant on the Government's hands."

Finally, points out the Chicago *Post:*

> "Efforts are being made to show that political considerations were a factor in determining the House vote. It is pointed out that Mr. Ford was a potential candidate for the Presidency up to the day when the President read his message to Congress, in which he recommended the leasing of Muscle Shoals, and that soon thereafter Mr. Ford declared himself out of the running and indorsed the President's candidacy.
>
> "The fact that the House vote in favor of the McKenzie bill, was made up of 170 Democrats and only 57 Republicans disposes of that contention rather effectively."

A CALIFORNIA MAN TO BOSS THE NAVY

THERE IS A REAL KICK in the Coolidge Cabinet now, or at least a real kicker, the newspapers are quick to observe, as they recall that Secretary Curtis D. Wilbur, who succeeds Mr. Denby, still holds the hitch kick record at the Annapolis Naval Academy. The erstwhile Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court is a man of six feet three inches, and as the New York *World* tells us, "with a hitch and a kick on the occasion of record he swung his toes upward into collision with the tambourine nine feet and one inch above the ground." The ability to kick, comments this paper, may be very useful in the Navy Department. Whether it is due to his athletic ability, his training as midshipman at Annapolis, his career on the bench, or his residence in California, or to the report that the appointment was suggested by the Washington newspaper men, the fact remains that the press without regard to party give almost unanimous approval to "President Coolidge's first real effort at Cabinet making." As the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) states a widely held view:

> "Everything one reads about Judge Wilbur tends to deepen the impression that he is an exceptionally able man of the loftiest integrity who will strengthen the Cabinet both intellectually and morally. A jurist does not necessarily make an outstanding executive, but at just this time Judge Wilbur's high standing as Chief Justice and also as a churchman in the communion of Congregationalists will count as an asset in his favor. His long experience on the bench will add to the legal strength of the Administration which, aside from Secretary Hughes, is singularly lacking in legal training."

Mr. Wilbur's experience as lawyer and judge, the New York *Tribune* thinks, "would be invaluable to a Secretary on whom the complicated duty of executing the naval oil-reserve leasing laws has been imposed." And the New York *Times* observes that there is other work "for a sound lawyer" who is "no politician," and who says, "I will do my level best to see that the Navy is absolutely first class in every way." Secretary Wilbur, adds *The Times*, will have plenty to do since the Navy "is not first class": "it needs more modern cruisers, better submarines, fleet leaders, faster airplane carriers, and a larger personnel." The Manchester *Union* agrees that "it is a man-size job which lies before the Secretary of the Navy; for it carries with it the task of dealing with a Congress in which recognition of the needs of national defense, either by land or sea, is difficult to obtain against the handicaps of indifference, sectional prejudice and busy pacifist propaganda." And another New England paper, the Boston *Transcript*, thus enlarges upon the task confronting the new Secretary:

> "The Navy to-day is top-heavy with admirals. The Navy Department to-day is overloaded with officers. The fleet in being to-day is suffering from the centralization of authority in Washington. Commanding officers of ships are constantly undergoing curtailment of their authority by bureaucratic interference from junior officers anchored at desks in the Department. Altogether too many 'desk' admirals have been promoted to commands afloat via a desk in the Department.
>
> "Decentralization of authority, greater emphasis on sea duty, more thorough training for high command and consultation with ship commanders concerning the selection of flag officers—all these changes must be made without undue delay if the new Secretary of the Navy is to justify the high expectations encouraged the country over by the bestowal upon the Chief Justice of California of the honor of being the first member of the Cabinet that is soon to be—a Cabinet of Calvin Coolidge's own choice."

In its larger aspects, the Wilbur appointment, so the New York *Evening Post* suggests, "will be taken as a recognition of the vital interests of the Pacific Coast to the United States Navy." And Arthur Brisbane, writing in the Hearst papers, also finds it significant that the new Secretary's environment "has been California, looking out toward the Pacific Ocean and what lies beyond." This thought, of course, does not escape editors in

Secretary Wilbur's own State. "There is no berth in the President's Cabinet that is of more vital importance to the Pacific coast than that of Secretary of the Navy," we read in the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.). "Our naval activities are gradually being shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific," and the Navy Department, it is said, "requires at the head of its administrative affairs a man thoroughly familiar with conditions on the Western coast." "As the interests of the Navy are centering on the Pacific, there was," we are told, "a demand for a thoroughly Western man to represent it in the councils of State," and "California believes that Justice Wilbur will fill the bill." Similarly, in Los Angeles, *The Times* (Rep.) would congratulate State and nation on the Wilbur appointment. California, it says, will gain by "having at the head of the Navy Department one who is familiar with the problems of the Pacific coast of the United States":

> "The trend of world affairs during the last ten years indicates very clearly that the greater volume of trade and commerce before the century ends will be in Pacific waters. While we have no desire to make of the Pacific an American lake, it is of vast economic importance that this country should take the lead in the development of what is known as the Pacific area."

Another Los Angeles paper, *The Express*, "congratulates the President and the ountry upon the benefits ach can not fail of reaping hrough this appointment." The San Diego *Union* remarks that "in naming Judge Wilbur to this high post Presdent Coolidge confirms the pinion of several hundred housand California voters ho elected Judge Wilbur a ear ago to the office of hief Justice and the State upreme bench." While the Wilbur appointment is cerain to make a big difference the Republican vote for resident Coolidge in this State because of Mr. Wilbur's great political influence," and "tho the appointment will be iticized for that reason by the President's opponents," the n Francisco *Bulletin* (Ind.) declares that "it stands upon s own merits as a selection of a man who will be able to add th character and capacity to the Cabinet membership." And the Sacramento *Union* (Ind.) we read:

> "There can be no doubt President Coolidge has chosen wisely selecting Justice Wilbur for the Navy portfolio, on the score character, temperament, training and experience. There ll be no oil-lease scandals while he is on the job. Nor is it poor appointment from a political point of view. It will not rm Mr. Coolidge's campaign in this State, nor help Hiram's."

On the other hand, California papers which favor Hiram hnson for the Presidential nomination can see little but politics the Wilbur appointment. While the Fresno *Republican* speaks highly of Mr. Wilbur, it characterizes the appointment as "just politics." The San Diego *Sun*, from a similar view-point, explains this "wise political maneuver on the part of President Coolidge":

> "In choosing Judge Wilbur, President Coolidge selected a man of high standing as lawyer, judge, citizen, in a State where Coolidge faces one of the hottest primary fights of the year, and for that reason his selection was a clever move on the part of a President who has a fight on his hands in his attempt to take California away from Hiram Johnson at the May primaries. Hiram has the habit of winning by a tremendous majority whenever he seeks suffrage of people in this State, and the naming of a prominent Californian to the President's Cabinet is looked upon as a 'master stroke' by Coolidge backers here. Whether it can overcome Hiram's customary two hundred thousand majority is another question."

Photograph by International Newsreel

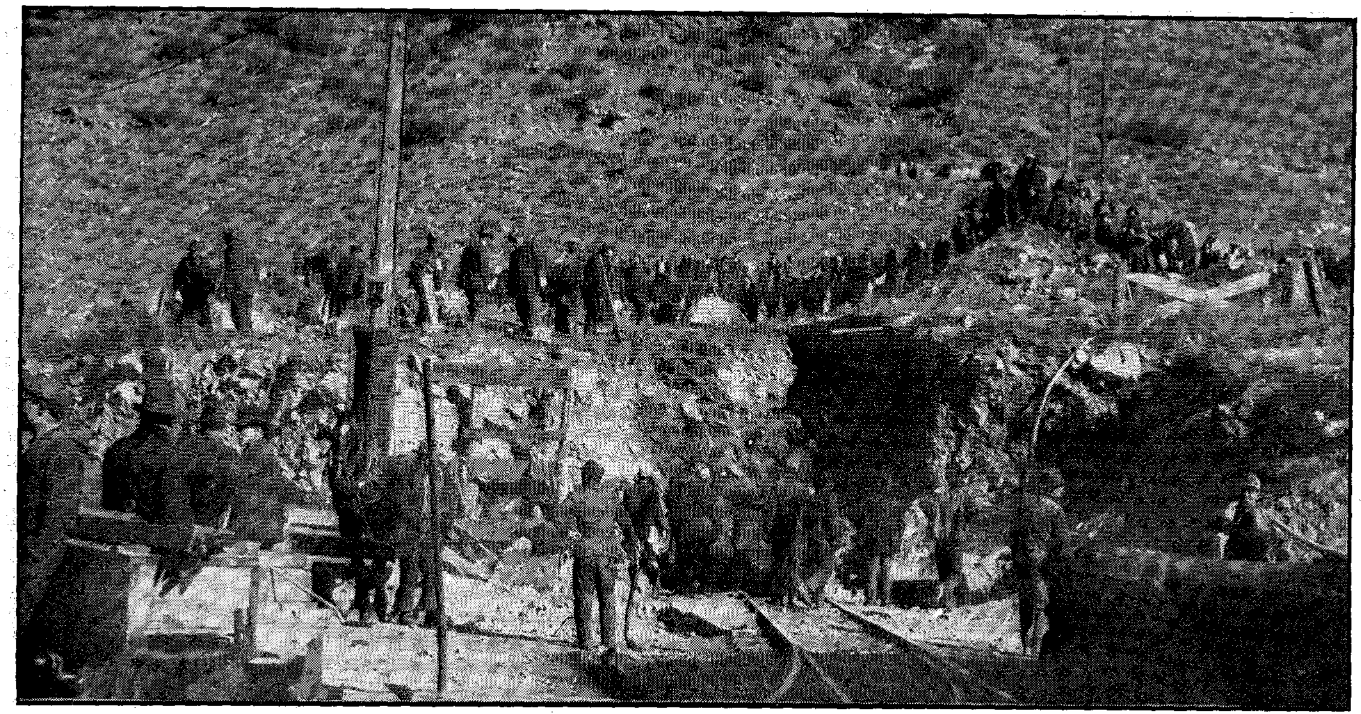
"YOU SEEM TO BE THE MAN I NEED FOR THE NAVY"

So President Coolidge telegraphed Chief Justice Curtis D. Wilbur of the California Supreme Court, who promptly accepted the appointment, saying: "I will do my level best to see that the Navy is absolutely first class in every way."

President Coolidge is also accused of playing politics by the Sacramento *Bee*, a strong Johnson supporter. California, it says, is "not flattered" by the Wilbur appointment. It declares that "the Chief Justice of California's Supreme Court is a well-meaning but intensely narrow and prejudiced individual who has divided his attention between teaching a Sunday School and writing Supreme Court decisions. His fitness for any Cabinet position is practically nil." Evidently, remarks *The Bee*, "his one great merit that appealed to President Coolidge was his known antagonism to Hiram W. Johnson." What the Sacramento paper waxes especially indignant over is that "Wilbur is a convinced and ardent internationalist, a supporter of the League of Nations, an apologist for the treaties entered into at the Arms Conference which did so much to hamstring the American Navy" And this paper asks: "What place has such a man in the Cabinet of an Administration elected by 7,000,000 majority as a repudiation of just such ideas and just such a sinister program?"

The career of the new Secretary of the Navy, who took the oath of office on March 19, is summed up as follows in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington:

> "Born in Boonesboro, Iowa, May 10, 1867, he was educated in the public schools of that place and of Jamestown, North Dakota. After graduation from the Naval Academy in 1888 he came to California, taught school for one year and entered an attorney's office to study law. In 1890 he was admitted to practise. In Los Angeles, while he was judge of the Superior Court, he organized the Juvenile Court and drafted several bills which later formed the basis for California's Juvenile Court law.
>
> "He was elected Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court in 1922, after having served since 1919 as Associate Justice.
>
> "He is a brother of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University."



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SCENE AT THE MOUTH OF THE CASTLE GATE, UTAH, COAL MINE WHERE 173 MINERS WERE ENTOMBED

DEATH IN THE MINE

IS SOMETHING SERIOUSLY WRONG with our Federal mine regulations? Is there a need for drastic revision of our coal-mine safety codes? These pertinent questions are raised by the Grand Rapids *Herald* as it reviews the major coal-mining disasters of the past six weeks, including what one editor calls "the most appalling tragedy in the past decade"—the loss of 173 lives in an explosion at coal-mine No. 2, of the Utah Fuel Company, at Castle Gate. The other catastrophes occurred at Crosby, Minnesota, Shanktown, Pennsylvania, and Johnson City, Illinois, with a toll of 113 lives. In view of this, and the fact that 2,452 coal-miners were accidentally killed in the United States last year, "can the public say 'I am not my brother's keeper'?" asks the Cincinnati *Post.*

The story of the Utah calamity is much like those of many former disasters at coal-mines in various sections of the country—a sudden blast from an unknown cause, closely followed by combustion of the highly inflammable coal-dust, and the entombment of the miners on duty. "There are too many of these accidents, and many of them are preventable," declares the Troy *Times.* "Dust explosions are the cause of many of them, and there should be laws to remove this menace," we are told. "In addition, there should be more careful and frequent inspection by competent mining-engineers."

Less than a month before the Utah explosion, says a Castle Gate dispatch to the New York *Times,* mine inspectors reported the ventilation and sprinkling systems of the Utah Fuel Company's mine in good condition. But, we are reminded by the Grand Rapids *Herald,* "the same report was made following the recent disaster at Crosby, Minnesota." In the opinion of the Springfield *Union:*

> "Coming as it does within a few weeks of two other occurrences of the same nature, the disaster at Castle Gate may succeed in doing that which others have not done: it may awaken legislative bodies, mine-owners and the general public to the necessity of establishing in mines accident-prevention devices that really will prevent accidents.
>
> "There is apparently no hope that accidents can be altogether eliminated from mining. At its best the miner's occupation will be a hazardous calling. Yet it is hard to convince the impartial observer that many of the mining catastrophes which have shocked the country in the last few years could not have been averted."

"The coal-miner literally takes his life in his hands when he goes down into a mine," points out the Salt Lake City *Deseret News.* For every million tons of coal taken from the ground, the statistics say, four miners meet death. And it is facts like these, maintains the Chicago *Journal,* that "help to explain why coal-miners are not always easy to deal with in an industria controversy." As this paper points out:

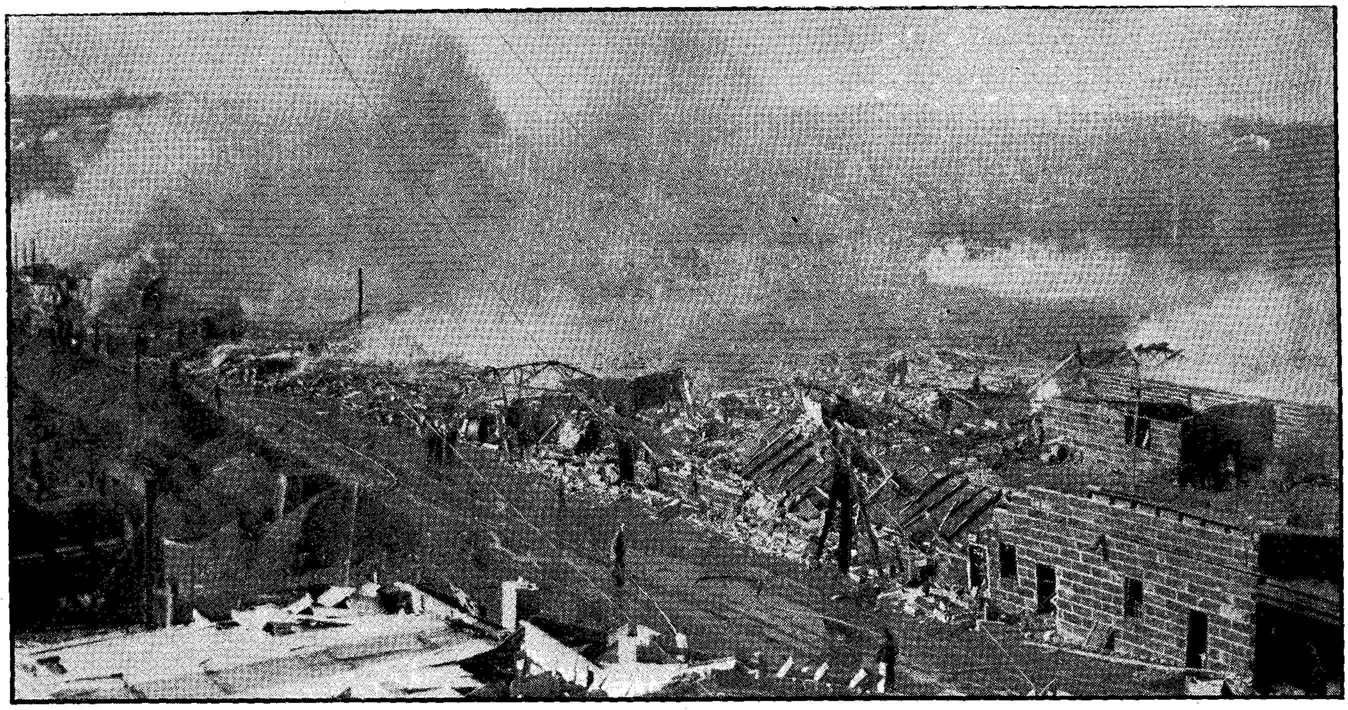
> "Miners are not merely following a hazardous occupation they are engaged in what must seem to them a blind gamble wit death. Small wonder if sometimes he grows peevish, or gets th notion that his employers care only for his labor and not at al for his life, or accuses the public of being ready to buy coal wit blood on it, provided the price is cheap."

In addition to the men killed in the coal-mines of this countr last year, some 200,000 were injured more or less seriously, w are informed by the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times,* which also r minds us that only the wholesale fatalities attract attentio In the opinion of this paper, published in the coal-producin State of Pennsylvania:

> "It is not possible, probably, to make coal-mines entirely saf An unavoidable peril attends the business. Chances often a taken which the best of judgment would forbid. A goodly portio of the accidents doubtless are due to the character of the miner many of them being foreigners and often unable to read t instructions and rules formulated for their protection. In t aggregate the casualty list is heavy, but . . . so many me could not be employed in any other occupation without invol ing many accidents."

The miners themselves and their union are not entirely blam less for the larger number of fatalities, intimates the Chica *Daily News* when it says:

> "Coal-mining is undoubtedly the most backward of all t basic industries in the United States. Because of its lack organization it gives part-time employment at undergrou work to between 200,000 and 300,000 more men than should required even under present mining conditions to produce the coal the country can consume and export. All of th surplus workers could be released to better paying, more healt ful and less hazardous occupations if the industry were organized as to keep steadily in operation such mines as mig economically furnish the country the requisite amount of fuel.
>
> "That, however, is not all. The number of men engaged the hazardous occupation of coal-mining could be reduced vas



International Newsreel photograph

NIXON, NEW JERSEY, AS IT LOOKED AFTER "THE WORST EXPLOSION THAT HAS ROCKED THE STATE IN YEARS"

through the use of coal-mining machinery which is strongly opposed by mine workers themselves. It has been demonstrated that by the greater use of machinery coal could be mined much more cheaply, in larger quantities and in better condition than is possible by hand mining and to the benefit of all classes of the population, including, particularly, the coal-miners.

"Disagreeable and dangerous as is the work of digging coal from drifts far under ground, the miners' organizations bitterly resist the further use of machinery that would free many thousands of men to engage in more healthful and perhaps more remunerative work above ground. This is a state of things that reflects discredit upon the industrial forces of the country."

WAR EXPLOSIVES STILL EXPLODING

AN EXPLOSION OF A DIFFERENT SORT, which wrecked the industrial village of Nixon, New Jersey, and snuffed out the lives of twenty-two persons has caused Governor Silzer to order an investigation to determine whether he laws governing the storage of explosives are drastic enough. The entire northern and eastern part of New Jersey, as well as points fifty miles away in New York State, felt the shock of the Nixon explosion of nearly 1,000,000 gallons of ammonium itrate, we are informed by the New York *World*, which considers he blast the "worst that has rocked New Jersey in years."

New Jersey, we are told, has more explosives to the square ile than any other State in the Union except Delaware. Accordng to *The World*, there are some 35,000,000 pounds of dangerous ombustibles in the State. During the war New Jersey played a rge part in furnishing munitions, and now there is still a huge ock of explosives, altho much has been done toward destroying em or converting them into harmless commercial products. he Nixon plant, which was blown to atoms, was owned by Lewis ixon, we are told, who had built it in 1915 for the manufacture gun-cotton. According to *The World's* news columns:

"Since the war he has been manufacturing celluloid in sheets teen by twenty inches, using cotton, nitric and sulfuric acid d camphor to do so. It was not classed as an explosive industry the sense that some are. However, there were forty buildings read over 160 acres. Many of them were packed with celluloid.

"One building, 150 by 60 feet, used for storage during the war, d been leased to the Ammonite Company. Another concern, e Columbia Salvage Company, had a contract for taking monium nitrate from the government plant after TNT had been separated from it. It was a part of the Government's reduction work.

"The granulated ammonium nitrate was reduced to a thick liquid and sold to the Ammonite Company, which distributed it for fertilizer. It was listed as a harmless product, so far as combustion went. The only danger said to have been possible was that some TNT might not have been separated. Tests made from time to time showed the product handled to be non-explosive. Furthermore, the greatest care was exercised in the process of separating the ammonium nitrate from the TNT in the condemned high-explosive shells."

The cause of the Nixon disaster has not been determined, but Army officers stationed at a near-by government arsenal believe the ammonium nitrate combined with some chemical gases in the closed building and caused the explosion. Another theory is that a quantity of TNT (trinitrotoluol) had not been removed from the shells by the salvage company. Lewis Nixon, president of the Nixon Nitration Company, said after the cataclysm which wiped his industrial village from the face of the earth:

"Some months ago we rented an unused storage-house, 250 feet by 60, to the Ammonite Company. The storage-house was about 300 feet from our nearest building. We had turned to the manufacture of pyroxylin-plastic, which we sold to manufacturers of pyroxylin-plastic commodities, storing the product in a number of one-story tile shacks in sheets of 50 inches by 20 inches.

"The tenant company manufactured fertilizer after an extracting process in which they removed the TNT contained in Army shells. This extraction process was done at the Raritan Arsenal by the Columbia Salvage Company, which sold what was left, ammonium nitrate, to the Ammonite Company. We had been assured that nothing of explosive possibility was sent to our property, that all explosives were first removed at the arsenal.

"We made tests at our own chemical plant on our property to verify this assurance. Our tests bore it out. But in view of what has happened those tests mean nothing. Apparently there was carelessness somewhere by somebody and all the TNT was not removed this time."

According to *The World*, there are licenses in New Jersey issued to corporations and private firms for the maintenance of 184 magazines for explosives, and including the government arsenals there are more than 400 such magazines in the State. There are ten plants for manufacturing explosives. The larger part of the explosives are stored within forty miles of New York or Philadelphia, it is said, but the large magazines are outside the fifteen-mile zone in each case. "There are several potential danger spots near New York, and these must remain isolated," maintains *The World* editorially. The Federal Government also is being criticized for selling discarded explosives in a state that could cause an explosion. "Explosions of powder magazines and other explosives are all too common," remarks the Omaha *World-Herald*, which reminds us that New Jersey is not the only danger spot. Continues this Nebraska paper:

> "A week or so ago a powder storage plant at South Bend' Nebraska, was blown up. The cause is unexplained. If any men were near it, and tampered with the locks on the doors, nothing of them remains to tell the tale.
>
> "The latest local explosion occurred at Louisville, Nebraska, where eight tons of high explosives were set off in some unknown manner, digging a huge hole in the limestone and earth at a quarry. Windows were broken and buildings damaged half a mile away, but no lives were lost—unless of some one tampering with the locks and thus causing a jar that set off the explosives. If so, no trace of them was left.
>
> "Some time ago a ton or two of nitro-glycerin was exploded near Casper, Wyoming. Two men were seen to drive up to the 'powder house' in an auto. Soon thereafter came the explosion. All that was left was a fifty-foot hole in the earth and rock and a few bits of broken auto parts, found a mile or two away.
>
> "This all makes it pertinent to inquire if the high explosives used are properly and legally protected. The danger from high explosives is too great to be neglected."

TO MAKE INCOME-TAX PAYING EASIER

WITH SCRUPULOUS CARE and with considerable assistance from lawyers one of our large oil companies made out its income-tax return only to find that the government officials were unable to cross-check it and wanted to investigate all the figures. Whereupon, "to save time the company volunteered to send the necessary records to Washington along with a corps of its accountants. Twenty men went to Washington and stayed there two months with a daily hotel bill of around $300, including meals. Total cost to the company, about $20,000 for expenses, with salaries and loss of service thrown in for good measure." So *The Wall Street Journal* tells the story, calling attention at the same time to tax rulings entailing upon taxpayers extra bookkeeping costing thousands of dollars. Things like these have recently brought from newspaper writers expressions of complete discouragement with the whole income-tax system. Such an authority on economics as Prof. T. S. Adams of Yale wrote a while ago to Chairman Green of the House Ways and Means Committee saying that the income tax with its "complexity piled on complexity" is "becoming a thing for scorn and contempt." The New Haven *Journal-Courier* has come to the conclusion that the income tax, while eminently fair in theory, has demonstrated its unworkability in practise. It seems to the New York *Journal of Commerce* that "a system of taxation so loose, involved and ambiguous as by its own terms to invite official corruption and promote the establishment of unofficial liaisons between 'specialists' and its administrators is not susceptible of improvement. If the income-tax principle can not be made effective by some other system, then the income-tax principle itself is hostile to industry, trade and personal security, and will fall again by its own oppressive weight." Similarly, the Boston *News Bureau* feels that "the system of income taxation is in graver danger to-day than is generally appreciated," that "with an expensive horde of tax-collectors and 'interpreters'—who have lately been in the limelight because of the many millions they refunded as illegally collected, yet justifying themselves in the many more millions of back taxes lately garnered—there is need in addition to simplicity of statute a bettering of vision and spirit in the human administration." And now, observes this paper, comes the report of a taxation committee appointed by the National Industrial Conference Board which "piles up the evidences of irritations and losses to business from complexity and incompetency," demands a Congressional commission to investigate tax abuses, insists on drastic reforms in administration and more competent men, and "calls for thorough simplification of the tax machinery."

Insufficient attention, we read in this report, has been given to improvement of tax administration. But, we are told, it is a vital matter:

> "Dissatisfaction with our present administration of the income tax is heard on all sides, and complaints are not without justification. Cases of arbitrary and unreasonable assessments are by no means rare, a situation often due to immature judgment or lack of adequate knowledge on the part of the government official or agent. Business firms are sometimes confronted with assessments that are many times the tax as finally determined; but the final determination of the tax often takes years, and in the meantime the threatened tax makes impossible business extensions and improvements which are necessary or desirable. Such procedures frequently entail heavy costs to the taxpayer for legal and auditing services and in time and effort expended in reviews and hearings.
>
> "Furthermore, it should also be noted that there is a very direct and important relation between administrative procedure and the success of collecting taxes at the high rates now in force. The higher the rate of the tax, the greater are the temptations to evasions and avoidance, legal and otherwise, and the more difficult become the problems of administration in connection therewith."

To bring about a more efficient administration of the Federal tax laws, a number of suggestions are made, of which the more important are:

> "1. It is highly essential that the Bureau of Internal Revenue be able to secure and maintain a larger number of high-grade mature and competent men than it has at present. The polic of paying small salaries in the Bureau has proved not only detrimental to the taxpayers' interests but also costly to the Government. At the present time there are too many immature rela tively underpaid men engaged in making assessments; men wh lack the training and sobriety of judgment to do full justice t either the Government or the taxpayer.
>
> "The constant turnover of positions in the Bureau of Interna Revenue has been nothing short of calamitous to the best inter ests of the country as a whole. Many men remain in the emplo of the Bureau only long enough to acquire the experience an training which the work offers and then resign from the servic to enter the employment of taxpayers at higher remuneratio there to combat the procedure and system which they themselv had helped to set up and administer.
>
> "It is suggested, therefore, that Congress provide for a grou of positions with salaries more nearly equal to those prevailir in private employment. The tenure of office should run for long period of years to insure freedom from political influen and retention of men of increasing experience. It might advisable to go even further than at present in debarring occ pants of these preferred positions from engaging in income-t practise before the Bureau for a period of years after they lea the Bureau's employ.
>
> "2. In accordance with Secretary Mellon's recent suggestio there should be created a Board of Tax Appeals outside of t Bureau of Internal Revenue that would hear cases on appe and make final determination.
>
> "3. It is highly essential that some scheme of administrati decentralization be adopted. Decentralization would result bringing local agents to the taxpayer, and would make ava able substantially without cost or delay such information is necessary from time to time for the auditing of returns a the settlement of cases.
>
> "4. Many complaints have arisen in connection with unpublished and secret rulings of the Bureau of Internal R enue. It is urgently submitted that all interpretations of tax law and all rulings of general import, whether in favor of against the taxpayer, shall promptly be published. The taxpa is entitled to full knowledge of departmental procedure and offi interpretations of a statute which may affect his taxable statu

These administrative changes, with other minor impro ments suggested in the report, will, it is believed, "strengt administration of the law," and "will go far to eliminate principal causes of the irritation which has been felt by the payers generally."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

THE thing that stands out is that it pays to pick friends who are morally solvent.—*Dallas News.*

A LOT of nice little boys might get passes by volunteering to tote whitewash for the elephant.—*Calgary (Alta.) Herald.*

INDIAN now given the right to ritual dances if respectable, the other kind being reserved for the whites.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE price of oil varies. It may cost a man 25 cents a quart, and it may cost him the Presidency.—*Trinidad (Col.) Picketwire.*

"IS Dancing a Sport?" asks a newspaper. Some of our crowded ballrooms could certainly do with a referee.—*The Humorist (London).*

A SPRING day in the air is worth two in the almanac.—*Boston Transcript.*

CALVIN has turned to the bench for the man to bat in Denby's place.—*Dallas News.*

THE man who wants to borrow trouble needs no collateral. — *Sherbrooke (Quebec) Record.*

WE see where a rumor is being spread around by Jim Reed to the effect that he is a candidate for the Presidency.—*Detroit News.*

WHEN Congress gets through with the Mellon plan there probably will be nothing left but the rind. — *Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

A GROUP symbolical of Labor has just been completed by a British sculptor. It is said to be of a striking design.—*London Opinion.*

THE cessation of work at King Tut's tomb is aid to be due to a quarrel over the moving-pictures. Our idea of zero in action is a moving-picture of a mummy.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

PERHAPS George Washington would advise against domestic as well as foreign entanglements.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

MEXICO has turned aside from the tranquil paths of rebellion nd plunged into the vortex of a Presidential election.—*New York World.*

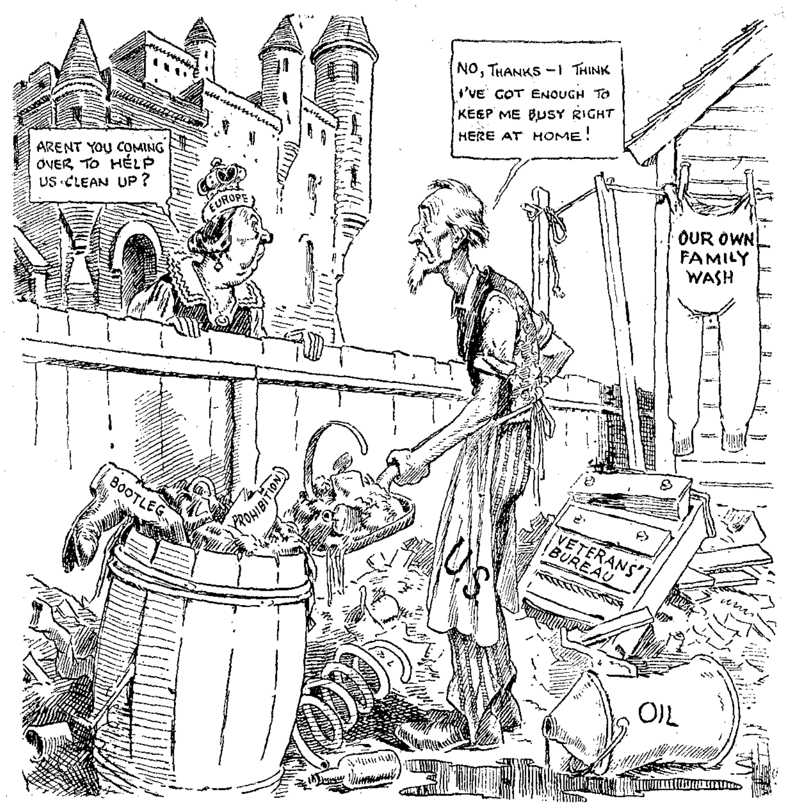
AT any rate, Sinclair and Doheny have disposed of the opular superstition that Ford had all the money.—*St. Thomas Ont.) Times-Journal.*

"IN the main, Prohibition in America is a great success," says ir Charles Higham. But on the main—well, look at the rum-unners!—*The Humorist (London).*

FIVE millions in the United States who can't read. But onsidering the average quality of modern writing they're not issing very much.—*Toronto (Ont.) Star.*

WE suppose President Coolidge occasionally looks back ngingly to the quiet, humdrum days when the Boston policeen were on strike.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

A DEMOCRATIC Senator declares that President Coolidge "is urting political ruin by standing by Attorney-General Daughty." If that is true, however, it should please the Democrats, ther than arouse their ire and criticism.—*Oshkosh Northwestern.*


AREN'T YOU COMING OVER TO HELP US CLEAN UP?
EUROPE
NO, THANKS—I THINK I'VE GOT ENOUGH TO KEEP ME BUSY RIGHT HERE AT HOME!
OUR OWN FAMILY WASH
BOOTLEG
PROHIBITION
U S
VETERANS' BUREAU
OIL

OUR OWN YARD IS ENOUGH TO WORRY ABOUT

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

THE most influential post in the dry enforcement squad seems to be the post mortem.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

AT this point in the game, the man who is above suspicion holds the altitude record.—*Scripps-Paine Service (San Diego).*

LOVE doesn't really make the world go round. It just makes people dizzy, so it looks like it.—*Philadelphia North American.*

TIME is money. Of course, that is why bandits when they go after money so often get time.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IT seems a foolish thing to say, but since the country went dry it has floated a great many more bond issues.—*Nelson (B. C.) Canada News.*

A HAT in the ring does not always mean a candidate on the square.—*Omaha Bee.*

THEY are putting the pain in campaign now. —*Scripps-Paine Service (San Diego).*

THE baby and the radio do the cutest things after the company has gone.—*Jewell (Kan.) Republican.*

THE disadvantage in being a very small taxpayer is that you never learn to lie with a clear conscience.—*Birmingham News.*

CHARLEY DAWES is in favor of common sense. If that man doesn't look out he'll be investigated. — *Cleveland Times and Commercial*

CALIFORNIA claims to be the habitat of a fish that can shout. Yea, we've heard him do it, and more than once.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WE sometimes wonder, as we study the career of former Secretary Fall of the Department of the Interior, that we have any interior left at all. — *Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THOSE *Shenandoah* men who threw over ballast to weather the gale could teach political parties a few things.—*Colorado Springs Gazette.*

DAWES has discovered that Germany has it. All that remains is to discover a way for France to get it.—*Greeley Tribune-Republican.*

PLANS are under way to enable farmers to stay in debt sixteen months every year instead of only fourteen months.—*Frankfort (Ind.) Times.*

ONLY 10,000 persons have been listed for violating Jersey's Sunday Blue Laws. Evidently lots of people still take their Sunday naps.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Now in its third month,
The Great American Spectacle,
"School for Scandal,"
With an oil star cast.
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

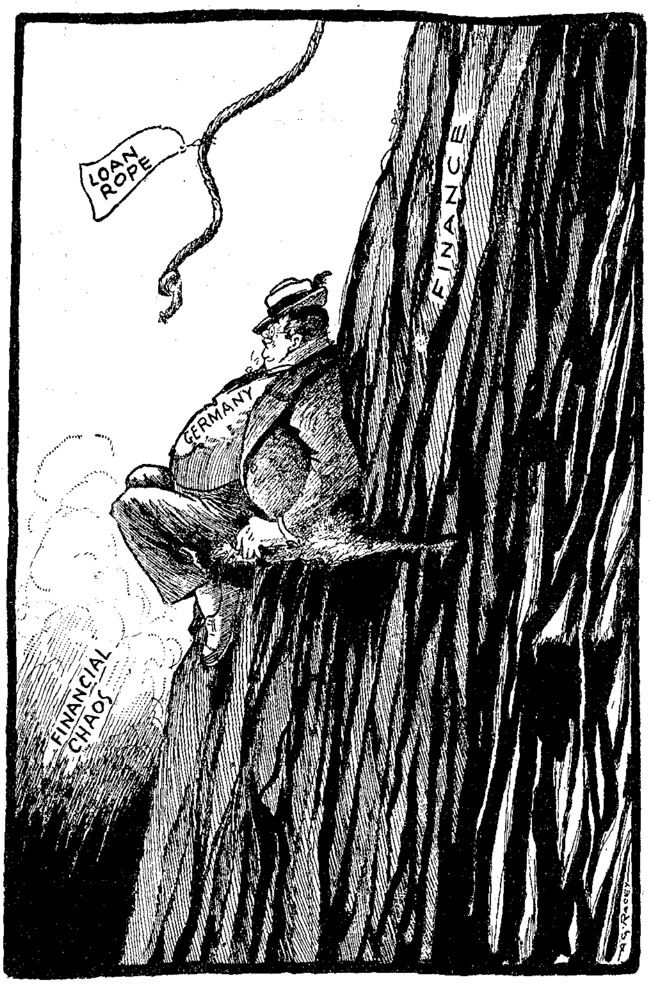
I WONDER whether Calvin Coolidge permitted himself a sheepish look when he thrust the oil muddle aside long enough to compose a letter saying that the Filipinos could not have independence because they were not capable of self-government?—*New York World.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMAN VIEWS OF GERMANY'S CONDITION

THE MASS OF FIGURES AND STATISTICS through which the reparations experts have been obliged to wade is said to be little less baffling than the attempt to find out just what Germany's economic condition is. Consequently, the reports of German observers on the subject have a particular value, some think, as at least being not hostile. A German correspondent of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* tells us that while Germany's condition three months ago was that of a nation economically and politically on the edge of an abyss, nevertheless, it has not fallen into the abyss. Altho the situation is still grave and abounding in difficulties, slow recovery has begun, according to this writer, who adds:

> "Only in 1923 did the results of the war and of the peace begin to tell upon Germany in their full weight. All the dangers that threatened her came true, and all her hopes proved to be unfounded. The occupation of the Ruhr was a terrible blow to the State. It was a blow which meant the separation—tho not in the form of direct annexation—of the Rhine provinces from the Reich. . . . Then came the catastrophic downfall of the German mark with all its consequences in the realm of public and private life. This was followed by the entanglements of internal political affairs which necessitated the declaration of martial law."



WHAT GERMANY NEEDS IS A ROPE, NOT A BAYONET
—The *Daily Star* (Montreal).

Such was the state of things in 1923, this informant tells us, and at first the German nation was in despair, but soon it "pulled itself together and realized fully its unity in the Reich." Altho passive resistance was discontinued, it is claimed that the strengthening of the national feeling which it produced "must be considered an important achievement whose value can not be overrated." This change of spirit, the rise from "depression and apathy" to firmness and energy, is considered by this correspondent as the reason for the improvement that has already occurred in Germany's condition, and for further amelioration to come.

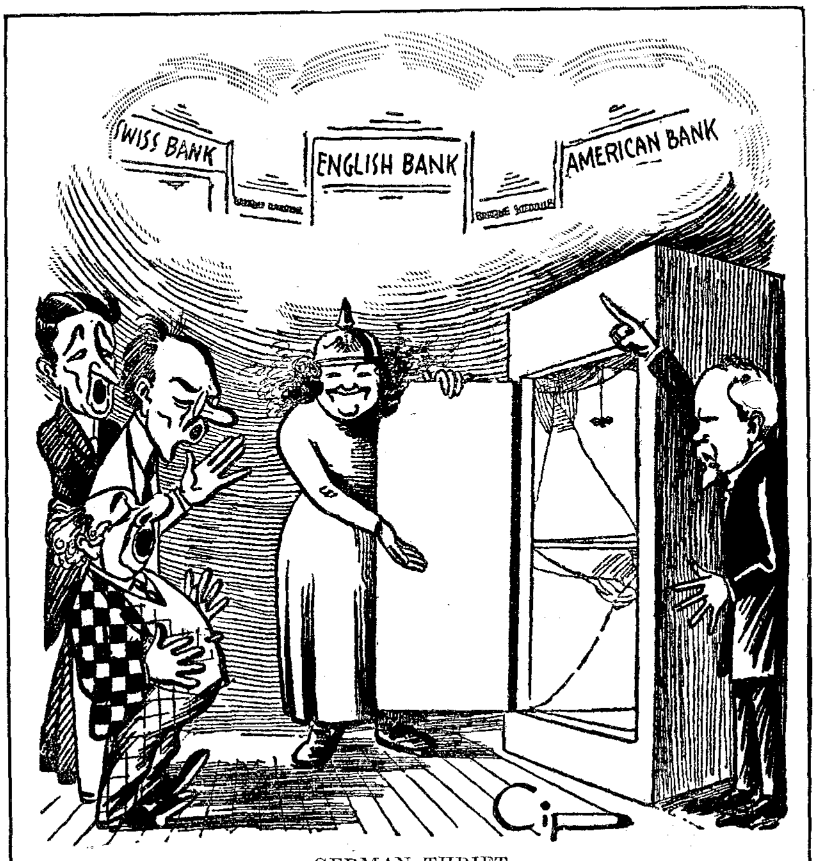
Another contributor to the same Viennese newspaper thinks that the betterment of things in Germany is most obvious in the realm of finance. Until a few months ago, he writes, the printing-presses were working at fever heat, and "sixty or more printing offices were busy day and night issuing paper money in ever increasing quantity, with an ever growing nominal value, but an ever declining buying power." Now, it is asserted by this writer, "we may be proud and glad in saying that the newly established Rentenmark . . . has remedied that condition." According to the German press this change is really significant, and they inform us that while before the war the total value of money in Germany exceeded 6,000,000,000 gold marks, in October, 1923, it had fallen to 100,000,000 gold marks. But, it is asserted, thanks to the issue of the Rentenmarks and other stable mediums of exchange the total value of German currency on January 1, 1924, equaled 2,273,000 gold marks.

For all that, there are German authorities who call attention to the fact that despite the improved state of affairs numerous old ills remain, and some new ones have appeared. The less cheerful view is found in a contribution also to the *Neue Freie Presse*, by Dr. George Gothein, a member of the Reichstag and a former Minister of Finance. The improvements in Germany's condition, he says, are due to the "too long delayed" policy of rigid economy and of "stricter and heavier taxation." Both these remedies are needed, he admits, but wonders whether the present burden of taxes "can be supported by the population and whether it may not ruin Germany's economic organization." Dr. Gothein proceeds:

> "The provinces now occupied by the French and th Belgians form the economi heart of Germany and thei separation from the body o the country renders the latte unable to discharge its func tions. Before the occupatio more than half of the tota railroad traffic of the country originated in the now occupie provinces; and three-fifths of the traffic of the occupied province was engaged in exchange with the rest of the country. Ho then can the economic organization function if the vital arterie of exchange are cut? It is evident that as long as they are cu both the occupied and the unoccupied parts of the country mus suffer in equal measure. . . .
>
> "In spite of the fact that thousands of locomotives and doze of thousands of cars were sent from the unoccupied to the o cupied provinces, the French regie was able to restore only minimum of railway effectiveness. Railroad workmen remaine idle in the Ruhr for a few days in a week, not because of the lac of locomotives or cars, but because the roads were congested wit loaded trains. While in normal times a car loaded with coal too three to four days to complete the traffic-circle, now it takes t same number of weeks. Thus, four months after passive r sistance had been discontinued and after the regie received su ficient means of transportation, only 10 per cent. of the norm traffic has been reestablished. As long as these conditions rema the unoccupied regions will inevitably bleed and be drained."

What is more, Dr. Gothein contends, 40 per cent. of the tot amount of taxes collected by the Reich were received from the occupied provinces, which are Germany's richest. As the German Government has no administrative machinery and exerts no sovereign rights in these provinces, she can not collect taxes from them, and he continues:

> "All these circumstances produce an abnormal growth of tariff rates, which are still about twice as high as they were before the war. The German economic system can not be revived until these rates are reduced by at least 40 per cent. This, however, will be possible only after Germany has received again the right of freely disposing of her railroads. As soon as normal traffic conditions are established the railroads will yield a yearly revenue of some 500 million to 600 million gold marks a year."



GERMAN THRIFT

GERMANY: "You see, gentlemen, there is no money in my safe."
POINCARE: "True—but you have lots of it in the safes of Switzerland, England, Holland, America, and other places
—*La Croix* (Paris).

It is claimed further by this writer that the key to Germany's condition is the railroad problem, which affects agriculture, industry and trade in equal measure. He avers that "at present the prices of grain in Germany equal only two-thirds of what they were before the war, while the cost of agricultural production has increased on account of high tariffs, of the general rise in prices, and the high cost of agricultural implements." In consequence, he says, agricultural production is restricted and so Germany has to import more and more foodstuffs from abroad. But Germany is "unable to import as much as she needs," and asserting that the people are underfed, Dr. Gothein adds:

> "In 1922 the consumption of meat in Germany fell to 91.9 per cent. of the prewar figure; of rye, to 60 per cent.; of wheat, to 50 per cent.; and of potatoes, to 80 per cent. At the same time the demand for fertilizers and for agricultural implements dwindled enormously, and these branches of industry are suffering the most. . . . Germany's present economic organ may be compared to a good machine which lacks material for work. It has a powerful body, but lacking blood and being hampered in its movements, it can not function. It needs freedom and credit."

Regarding the suggestion that a way out for Germany might be found through increased taxes, this writer says, the tax-burden is now so great that "most industrial companies pay no returns to shareholders, or returns ridiculously small." Any one who will take the trouble to look into the matter, he claims, will come to the conclusion that "for a long time shareholders will go virtually without any profits." As to the hint that the German capital which has been shipped to other countries should be brought back to Germany, he maintains that so long as profits are so low and taxes so high, German capital will not and can not return to Germany.

The claim that Germany's economic body "lacks blood" is confirmed by various German journals, which refer especially to the problem of unemployment. We find them quoting from the *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, the organ of the Ministry of Labor of the Reich, the following figures for the number of unemployed (exclusive of the occupied provinces where the number is said also to be very high): On December 1, 1923, the workless numbered 1,464,359; on January 1, 1924, the estimate rose to 1,528,082, and on January 15 it was given at 1,555,961. To this the German authorities add hundreds of thousands of *Kurzarbeiters*, that is to say, of men employed only part of their time and receiving less than two-thirds of the normal wages. That these men bear heavily upon the German economic system is proved, we are told, by the fact that in the draft of the State budget of the Federal Government for the fiscal year April 1, 1924, to April 1, 1925, expenditures for doles form almost one-sixth of the total budgetary expenditures or 500 million gold marks as against 3,142 million gold marks. Yet, it is said, these subventions are so ridiculously small that they barely keep a man alive. They do not exceed 70 gold pfennigs a day. Another quarter of the budget, 810 million gold marks, will be applied, we are informed, to pensions to war-widows, orphans and veterans. Thus, these two items alone will consume over a third of the budget. To think that Germany has suffered less from the war than other countries is a great mistake, we are told by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg in the *Berliner Tageblatt.* In analyzing the problem of reparations, he says, we should ask ourselves not only how much Germany should pay, but also "how much must she retain in order to be able to maintain her place in international economic life." He cites important data referring to this subject, as published by Mario Alberti, an Italian banker, in the Milan *Rivista Bancaria.* Mr. Alberti estimates the national wealth of a few countries per capita as it was before the war and as it is now, and obtains the following results:

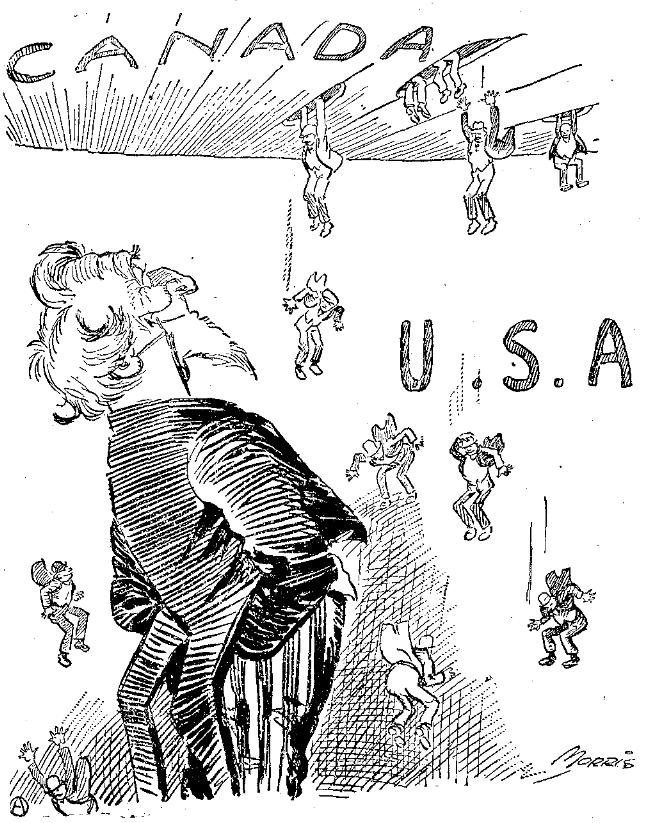
	Before the war (*per capita*)	*After the war* (*per capita*)
America	$2,000	$3,600
England	1,550	1,431
France	1,657	1,211
Germany	1,240	966

Further on Alberti says that England's war expenditures were equal to one-eighth of her pre-war national wealth, France's expenditures to one-fourth of hers, Germany's to one-fourth without reparations, and to one-half if reparations were paid in keeping with the London plan. Thus, the reparations problem rears its affrighting crest again, and some editors note by way of consolation, the remark of one of the Belgian members of the expert committee on reparations, Mr. Francqui. To show how illusory are the figures with which the experts have to deal, he states the following conundrum: "I have a ship that goes to sea. She has two masts, one short and the other long. How old is the captain? Answer: 2,422 feet."

OUR STEADY STREAM OF CANADIANS

THE HIGH MARK of Canadian immigration into the United States has been reached during the past few months, it appears, and the tide is said to be flowing chiefly from the West and East of Canada, and in smaller volume from the central section. According to the Toronto correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, the drift of Canadians across the line is "the most serious problem affecting Canada's growth and prosperity." The problem has always existed, he points out, for the boundary is so unsubstantial that an ambitious young Canadian moves to Detroit, or Buffalo, or New York, or Chicago with no greater wrench than he would move to Toronto, or Montreal. This informant goes on to say:

> "With the advent of 'Canada's Century' it was thought the movement had been finally checked. But when the census figures of 1921 were published it was learned with dismay that a million or more Canadians were 'lost.' They had moved across the line. The discovery was an unpleasant shock. But recent figures are far more disconcerting. For the first nine months of 1923 more than 127,000 Canadians entered the United States and registered their intention of remaining there. In June, July, August, and September the figures ran from 16,000 to 18,000 a month. Officials estimate that this means a migration of perhaps 25,000 a month, because not all who move out are officially recorded as permanent emigrants. This movement, if maintained, would mean a loss of 300,000 a year, which will scarcely be replaced by immigration and natural increase. Moreover, a movement which takes out of Canada chiefly native-born Canadians and replaces them only with babies and with inexperienced arrivals from Europe results in a serious net loss to the country."



AN AMERICAN VIEW OF IT

UNCLE SAM: "It's a pleasure to see something besides booze dropping in from Canada."

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Whenever there is a period of industrial prosperity, says this writer, it is inevitable that the high wages in the United States should attract Canadians. He suggests that Canada might attempt to make the development of her agricultural and other natural resources so attractive that the temptation of United States industrialism would be minimized. But he states:

> "It is not altogether reassuring that government activities are directed not to stopping the migration southward and keeping good Canadians at home, but exclusively to attracting new population. Within the last month or so the Immigration Department has been exhibiting unusual activity. Restrictions in force since the close of the war have been removed. A policy of an open door has been adopted, tho it is described as an open door with a firm hand on the knob. It is expected that owing to the combined activity of the Government and the railways, next spring will see the beginning of a new era as far as immigration is concerned. A particularly large movement from the British Isles is predicted, particularly in view of the exhaustion until next May of the British quota permitted to enter the United States. If there is also a reaction in the United States from the present booming prosperity the movement Canadawards will be further accelerated. In any case 1924 is expected to record for Canada a substantial increase in population, which it will be the task of statesmanship to assimilate."

IF THE HAREM WERE PADLOCKED

MODERNIZING TURKEY, which some think to be the chief business of Mustafa Kemal, is said to threaten the age-long institution of the harem. Its possible extinction is the subject of keen discussion in the Turkish press while the matter is in the charge of a Parliamentary Committee of the Angora House of Assembly. At the same time foreign observers, who are acquainted with Turkish life, call our attention to some facts about the harem, that abode of secrecy, rumor, and wild tales. A contributor to the London *Daily Chronicle* points out that altho the harem of the Turk is usually pictured as a place of confinement for idle women, "preoccupied with the consumption of Turkish delight, cigarets and idle gossip," as a matter of truth it is merely that part of a Turk's establishment set aside for the accommodation of his women folk. This means not alone his wife, or his wives, but also his women relatives, and we read:

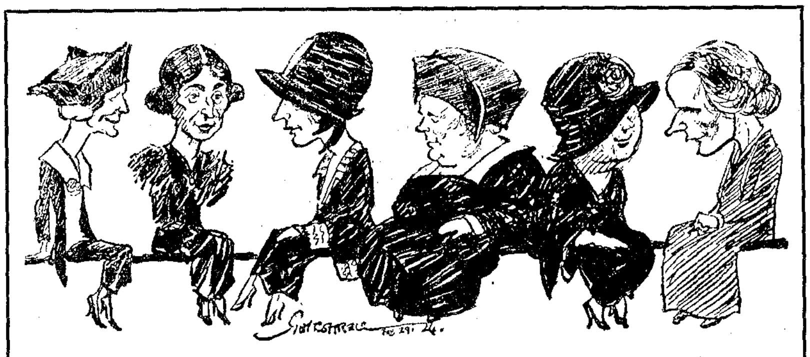
> "In the household of Abdul Medjid, the deposed Caliph, the harem was a very important part of the establishment. Unlike most modern Turks, the Caliph adhered to the polygamous customs of old Turkey, and he has many wives to weep at his exile from Constantinople.
>
> "The Caliph's harem-lik, to give it its full name, is presided over by a Grand Eunuch, a custodian with autocratic powers over his little flock of twittering, veiled women. He has the right, and it is one sometimes exercised, of excluding even the Caliph himself from his wives. Little wonder, then, that Abdul Medjid's Grand Eunuch was reported to be so overcome at the prospect of exile that he refused food for three days.
>
> "Few Turkish houses to-day have the old harem. Moslem law, of course, permits polygamy. But polygamy is passing, and for several reasons. The first is the desire, everywhere apparent, to come into line with European ideas. The second may be found in changed economic conditions. A large harem was a costly affair; and few Turks can afford more than one wife. Perhaps a third reason for the decline of polygamy is to be found in the perfervid political propaganda of Halid Hallun, the woman who has done more than any other for her country-women."

The Daily Chronicle's contributor goes on to say that the system of the harem, being under scrutiny, has naturally brought the question of divorce to the fore. Divorce has long been a grievance with Turkish women, we are told, for by Moslem law a husband may divorce his wife merely by saying three times in the presence of witnesses: "I divorce you." This get-quit-quick procedure is doomed, it appears. This writer tells further of a meeting at Munich with Halid Hallun at which she showed him the problem of the harem from a Turkish woman's standpoint. He quotes her as saying:

> "Turkish women are not yet ready for political freedom. This is because they are not educated. For some years to come the task of reformers must be the unpicturesque one of education. When Turkish women are as well informed as their French and English and American sisters, the change will come with all the force of a landslide."

WOMAN'S NEW ADVANCE IN BRITAIN

FOUR AND A HALF MILLION WOMEN would be added to the Parliamentary electorate in England and Wales by a bill which has passed its second reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 288 to 72; and altho government support was given to the measure, some London journals believe it to be extremely doubtful whether time will be found in this Parliament for the further stages of the bill. Nevertheless, remarks the London *Daily Express*, the principle of this enormous extension of the franchise has received the assent of a great majority in the Commons, and it is obvious that the new experiment in Government and legislation can not be long delayed. It is noted that the bill now goes to committee, and this daily points out that if there is a genuine desire for it to proceed the Government will give facilities to enable it to be passed into law. This newspaper then says:

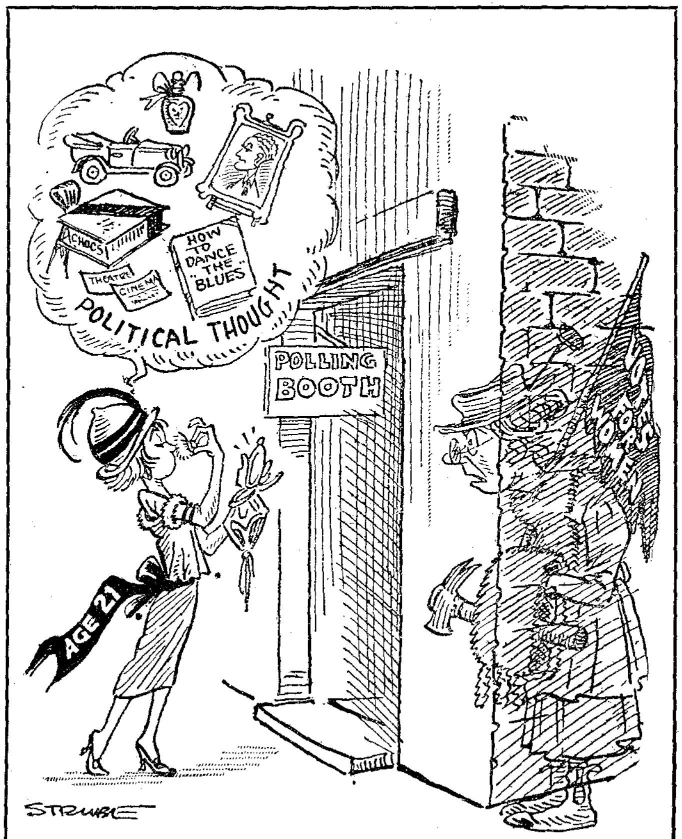


THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT'S FEMININE CONTINGENT

Left to right: Lady Astor, the Duchess of Atholl, Lady Terrington, Mrs. Wintringham, Mrs. Philipson, Miss Jewson. —*The Daily Express* (London).

"If or when this bill or another on the same lines becomes an Act the reins of Government in this country will have passed definitely from the hands of men to those of women. The male voter will be in a minority, and, whether the time be long or short before the women who have won the vote make full use of their power, candidates for Parliament will depend for their election or rejection on the mind, mood, and purpose of women electors.

"This is a tremendous constitutional change. For our part we do not shrink from it and we do not fear it, for it is the natural consequence of that enfranchisement of women which has brought good and not evil to the counsels of the State. In that Utopia of the mind which can be no more substantial than a dream, the ranchise in a true democracy would be restricted rather han enlarged. In such a State n educational test of fitness vould be imposed on all who ought the power and the reponsibility of a vote. But we nust live in a practical world, nd there is neither logic nor eason by which the exclusion f women from the rights of ranchise now enjoyed by men an be justified or defended. Vomen have shaken off their etters and have proved their orth as citizens. They deserve o vote on an equality with en, and we believe that they ill learn to use it for the afety and advantage of the tate."



WOMAN TO WOMAN

SHADE OF THE MILITANT: "Goodness gracious! Why, she hasn't even got a hammer."

—*The Daily Express* (London).

The Parliamentary correondent of the London *Daily hronicle* calls attention to e fact that besides equalizg the franchise as between en and women—which means ducing the qualifying age r women from 30 to 21—the bill proposes to assimilate the Parliamentary and local government franchises and to make residence the only qualification. According to this informant such an arrangement would disfranchise a great number of men who are now on the register in respect of the occupation of business premises, he tells us further:

"Mr. W. M. Adamson, who introduced the bill, admitted that the proposal for the assimilation of the Parliamentary and local government electoral systems has not received adequate consideration, and said he would not press it against the general sense of the House.

"The bill is heavily overloaded, and has little or no chance of passing as it stands. But the support given to the proposal to grant votes to women on the same terms as to men was so large that if the measure is confined to that it may become law in the present session. Liberals gave solid support to the second reading but will try to lighten it in committee."

The Daily Chronicle summarizes the change that would happen in England and Wales in the position of men and women voters, if Mr. Adamson's bill passes, as follows:

	Now	*If Bill Passes*
Men ...	10,496,000 ...	10,496,000
Women ...	7,890,000 ...	12,390,000
Total ...	18,386,000 ...	22,886,000

"Including Scotland and Northern Ireland the vote would be: Total 25,816,000, divided approximately into 12,165,000 men and 13,651,000 women."

Editorially *The Daily Chronicle* thinks the main provision of the Adamson bill ought to pass into law, and it adds:

"In giving the vote to women over twenty-one on the same terms as men the logical finishing touch will be added to the grand gesture of 1918.

"Then, the vote was extended to some women only. But this bill creates more women electors than men. It is the final abdication of the last vestige of male superiority over female; it is the handing over to the women of the country, if they choose to use it, a majority voice in the determination of policy, of legislative and executive decisions. Women, if this becomes law, will have now the power to rule Britain.

"It will be a momentous change. But there can be no shrinking from it. We have committed ourselves, not only by electoral pledges, but in the whole trend of our constitutional practise and theory since 1832, and conclusively in 1918, to this destined conclusion. What results a real majority rule will have, we can not yet see—it may be a more deeply rooted pacifism—it may be Prohibition—it may make for greater emotionalism in politics, or for more stability, for more Conservatism, or for more Liberalism. But whatever it may be, the nation has staked its fortunes on democracy, and must stand by the hazard without hedging."

The Manchester *Guardian* is not dismayed by the fact that Britain's huge electorate may be made "a little huger" and believes that it is unlikely either its quality or its working will sensibly be altered. At the same time a perfectly legitimate sense of grievance among a good many of the younger women will be removed, but *The Guardian* observes:

"It can not be said that this reform is anything like so urgent or important as at least one other electoral reform. To increase the mass of the electorate is of vastly less consequence than to improve the working of the electoral system. It is small gain to any one to be given a vote if his or her vote does not count. For a minority of voters to elect a majority of representatives—as happened in the last Parliament—that is an anomaly and a danger to popular institutions."

Similarly minded is the London *Westminster Gazette*, which remarks:

"The existing system served well enough when there were two parties; it is hopelessly wrong for three or more parties. By the purest chance the results at the last election gave some approach to proportional representation between the parties, but even to admit so much we have to ignore those preliminary maneuvers and estimation of chances by which parties decided in what constituencies they would fight. We must ignore also the fact that a large section of members in the Commons represent a minority of the electors who voted in their constituencies. Moreover, certain shades of opinion in the electorate are left without any representation at all. These can never be ideal conditions from the national point of view. Only by a system of proportional representation can the balance be held even between all parties. That opinion is percolating deeper into the minds of responsible statesmen of all sections. The opportunity should be seized for an agreed settlement. The Government will certainly miss a great chance of rendering justice if the question is carried no further than it is by the vote of yesterday."

WHAT'S DRIVING CHINA TO SOVIETISM

RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE in abolishing Czarism and adopting the Soviet form of government may be followed by China, we are told, and then the Powers will have a much worse job on their hands, with regard to China's 400,000,000 people, than they have at present. Soviet agents are spoken of now and then as being active in China so that the remarks of a contributor to the *China Review* (New York) on the danger of allowing "one of the potentially strongest peoples on the face of the earth to drift into a state of anarchy" have striking pertinence. There may be yet time to save China to the sisterhood of orderly republics or constitutional monarchies, according to this writer, but the time is short, he says, and "the great long-suffering Chinese people are seeking restlessly for a way out of their wilderness." In his view Uncle Sam ought to have seen that China was included in the Four-Power Treaty adopted at the Disarmament Conference, but this is only the latest of "injustices" to China, for—

"Since that unfortunate day in 1841, when, at the point of British bayonets, China was forced to cede the island of Hongkong to Great Britain down to, and including, the so-called Conference on Disarmament and the Far East, the Chinese people have had little reason either to love or to respect any of the great Powers of the West. The last straw was probably the betrayal of the trusting friendship of the Chinese by the American Government at the Disarmament Conference in Washington. This was, perhaps, the bitterest blow ever dealt a nation by a supposed friend. It was probably the turning-point in Chinese history. Up until the betrayal of China by the United States, a betrayal coldly committed in order to placate two more powerful nations, England and Japan, there was a chance that the developing Chinese Republic would eventually overcome its inherited handicaps and tread the path of the great republics of the West, after which it was patterned. But with the desertion of the United States, China saw that whatever she accomplished must be without external assistance; must be, in fact, against the open opposition of the capitalistic nations whose only concern was to loot her rich resources. What more natural, then, than that China should look elsewhere for a pattern upon which to build her democracy."

The pattern lies at hand in the 160,000,000 Russians just emerged from the thraldom of Czarism and established in a Soviet form of government, this writer goes on to say, and if 160,000,000 Russians could thus free themselves, he adds, and "defy capitalism and all of its works," the Chinese wonder what is there to prevent 400,000,000 people from doing likewise. Of added significance is the fact that these observations appear in a personal organ of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the head of the Canton Government. We are told further that the thoughts of Russia's transformation agitate "the awakened consciousness of China to-day" and that:

"There are leaders, strong, patriotic men, who desire above all things the good of the Chinese people and the perpetuation of the Chinese State as an independent and sovereign political body, who are being forced to view the possible necessity of throwing off the influence of the capitalistic States of the West and casting in their lot with the new theorists in government that came to the surface upon the death of Czarism.

"View the present state of affairs in China as we may, it is impossible to avoid the knowledge that this great land, far greater in territorial area and in population and the richness of its natural resources than is the United States, is emerging into a position in world affairs, where it must be considered as a power, either for good or for evil. China has no reason to love any of the nations of Europe. She has every reason to foster a spirit of hate and revenge against Japan. She had, until recently, good reason to believe that her one friend was to be found in the United States. Recent unaccountable policies adopted by the Washington Government, either through inexcusable ignorance, wilful design or the pigheadedness of political statesmen, have turned this belief in the friendship of the United States into a sorrowful acceptance of the fact that America is ready to betray the trust placed in her; has, in fact, already betrayed that trust and that she is, to-day, merely the tool of the Powers which would carve China to bits in the interest of their own greed. All of this can have but one outcome. Disillusioned and betrayed by one they believed in as a friend, the former love of the Chinese people for America and its institutions and its freedom will turn to hate—hatred made the more bitter through the disillusionment. China is, even now, turning from America, as she has turned from England, France, Japan, Germany and other Powers that have despoiled her of her liberty and her land. Is it any wonder in the light of the history of the last three-quarters of a century, and, especially of the last few years?"

The *China Review's* contributor is unsparing in his criticism of the United States, especially for joining other Powers in a naval demonstration at Canton, toward the end of last year, "upon the flimsy and unwarranted excuse" that it was for the purpose of carrying out treaty obligations. According to him this act may be the forging of the last link in "the chain of hat which China has every reason to feel for the Powers of the Wes and her unscrupulous Eastern neighbor." He adds:

"This may be the last act necessary to drive the Chines millions into the arms of bolshevism, into the experiment o sovietism. Should this come about, should it prove successfu as a governing medium for the awakening Chinese millions, an should these millions use their latent power for the destructio of capitalistic governments, the fault will not lie with the Chines leaders or with the Chinese people, but it will lie with the blin statesmanship of the West, especially the blind statesmanshi of the United States, which deserted a friendly people in its hou of need and, in order to insure the temporary success of a proposi tion put forward by itself, sacrificed its own honor and th sovereignty and liberty of a great people."

Russian press correspondents at Peking represent the Pekin Government as straining at the leash to recognize Russia, but hel back by the diplomatic representatives of the foreign Powers.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

CHEMISTRY AS A CRIME-DETECTOR

THE RÔLE OF CHEMISTRY in connection with criminal investigation is briefly reviewed by Dr. Henry Leffmann, lecturer in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, in "Popular Science Talks," a volume issued by that institution. This branch of science, he tells us, early gained recognition as an aid to the detection of many forms of crime, but especially in the identification of poisons. While this is still one of the main objects of the chemist engaged in aiding the police and the courts, other questions of importance have arisen, among which is the detection of blood and the determination of the animal from which it is derived. He continues:

"The modern control of foods and beverages has multiplied greatly the applications of chemistry, and compelled much research and investigation. Crime of all kinds, from murder to petty theft, manifests a good deal of ingenuity and resource, and the work of the public chemist is a sort of a game of hide and seek. A process for detection of a certain poison or adulterant becomes known; those who have criminal intent can frequently find either a substitute which is satisfactory for their purposes, but does not respond to the tests for the original substance, or they can mask the original substance so that the standard test fails. The chemist is constantly discarding processes either because better ones are available or because the ingenuity of law-breakers has changed conditions.

"The microscope has long been used in the detection and distinction of blood-stains. For many years a great reliance was placed on the form of the blood corpuscles, which are materially different in the different classes of animals, but for the higher animals, that is, the common domestic and wild mammals, the shape is about the same, altho some difference in size is noted. The blood of birds, reptiles and fish shows elliptical corpuscles, while those of mammals are round; but since, in cases of blood-stains, it is possible that some common four-footed animal may have been the source of the blood, a specific distinction of human blood is greatly to be desired. For a long while this was impossible, but a test, known as Bordet's test, is now applicable. This usually is carried out as follows: A small amount of human blood deprived of fibrin (the clotting material) is injected into the blood of a rabbit, at intervals of four days, until two fluid ounces have been introduced. After about ten days, the animal is bled, the blood serum introduced into sterile tubes and kept for use. In applying this test some of the solution of the stain is mixed with a minute amount of the prepared serum and the mixture kept at 37 degrees C. If human blood is present, a turbidity will be produced which in a few hours will become a flocculent precipitate. The test liquid prepared as indicated gives no reaction with any of the animals common in temperate climate, but it does react with the blood of some of the manlike apes.

"A general test for blood is with tincture of guaiac resin and hydrogen peroxid, which gives a blue tint. Hawk has found that if the sample to be tested is boiled for 15 to 20 seconds all materials that simulate blood are so altered that they no longer give the color, but blood preserves its property.

"One of the most satisfactory methods of identifying substances is by means of their crystalline form. The appliances for such examination have been brought to a very high pitch, among other methods being modifications of light. The simplest is making a change in the direction of the light as it falls on the object. Another method is by means of colored screens. Polarized light has been of much value. Recently, much valuable information has been obtained by the use of rays of light that are invisible to the human eye, but which have a strong effect on a photographic plate.

"Among the substances which have long been used in criminal poisoning is arsenic. This occurs usually as a white powder, somewhat gritty, and but slightly soluble in water and common liquids. Under the microscope it is seen to consist of brilliant crystals showing more or less triangular faces. Owing to the slight solubility of arsenic, portions of it may remain for hours in the stomach without losing their distinct crystalline form.

"The manufacture of chemicals on the large scale may not be carried out in the same way in different establishments, and hence, it is sometimes possible to determine the specific source of a substance. In this manner, it was found a number of years ago that two large establishments in Philadelphia produced distinctly different forms of bismuth subnitrate."

Adulteration of food and drugs is extensive and frequent. Naturally, the substitution of cheap materials for dear ones is a common form. The detection of adulterations requires elaborate equipment and thorough training, and the difficulties are still further increased by the new methods of adulteration continually introduced:

"Sometimes an incidental ingredient that happens to be in the adulterating material and not in the genuine substance may serve as means of detection. As an instance of this may be mentioned the use of agar as gelatinizing material in ice-cream. Agar is the tissue of a sea-plant found in the Pacific Ocean. It happens to be usually accompanied by numerous diatoms, which are minute siliceous skeletons, of characteristic form.

"The detection of inferior materials is often very important, and chemical and microscopical methods are employed. The several fibers used in paper-making have distinct characteristics and, in addition, ground wood gives distinct colors with certain solutions. The detection of ground wood might serve to show a fraudulent document, since if a deed or other legal document purported to have been drawn at a date previous to the use of such wood was found to contain such material, the fraud would be evident.

"The alteration of checks is one of the most serious troubles that business men have. In former days merchants were content to write their checks on plain white paper, but roguery is now too common, and checks are printed on safety papers. Photography has been successfully applied to the detection of alterations and forgeries. By the use of color screens and special forms of light, the texture of the paper and the detail of the writing and erasures can be brought out often quite vividly.

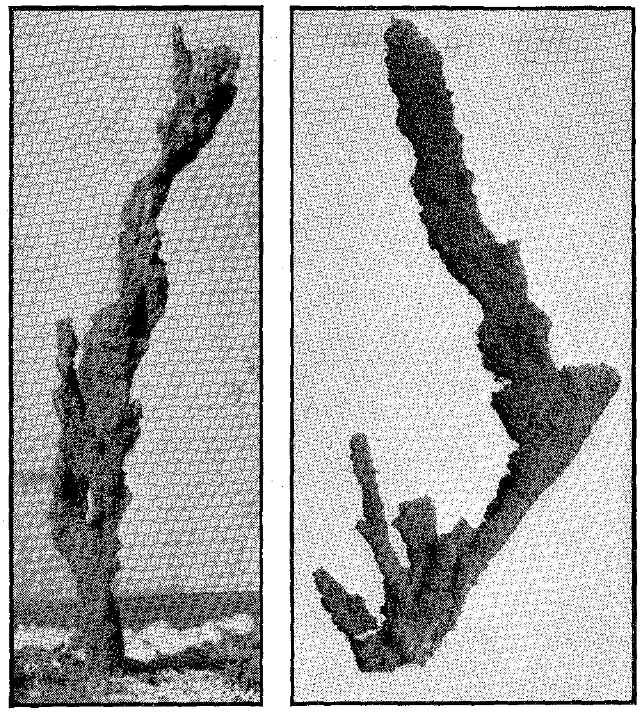
"The substitution of artificial colors for natural colors, especially in the preparation of fruit juices, syrups, jams, jellies and soft drinks, is a very frequent form of adulteration. The methods of detection in these cases are purely chemical, principally by the use of dyeing of woolen or silk fabrics. Natural colors, at least, of the common fruits and flowers, do not dye very firmly, while artificial colors do.

"It must be borne in mind that the work of the chemist is not always in the direction of positive results, or of securing conviction for crime. In many cases the laboratory fails to solve the problem submitted, and in others finds results contradictory to those that have been assumed. The world hears less of such cases than of the affirmative ones, but failures are often very instructive. Very often, popular clamor and mistaken inferences lead to investigations which ultimately show that the charges are without foundation, but sometimes the contradiction does not get the currency that the original assertion did. During the late war, statements were made that powdered glass was found in certain food articles supplied to the camps. In at least one case it was found that the material supposed to be powdered glass was really crystals of ammonium magnesium phosphate, formed through some chemical change that had occurred in the materials. In another case a sample of grape-jelly was submitted to Dr. LaWall, on account of brilliant particles scattered through it, the person who brought the sample being convinced that these were powdered glass. Analysis showed them to be crystals of cream of tartar, a constant ingredient of grape-juice, which had crystallized out. The client, however, was not satisfied with the analyst's statement until a few of the crystals were dissolved in boiling water.

"Chemists who do work for physicians meet with many instances of false claims. Red stains are alleged to be blood; fragments of common stones are submitted as calculi and lots of other fakes are practised. Those who are engaged in industrial work, such as the analysis of ores and minerals, are constantly meeting with faked minerals, which have been submitted to boost some mining or manufacturing scheme. 'Fool's gold' is an old name for an iron-containing mineral which has a bright gold luster and has deceived many a searcher for mining investments."

INSECT SKYSCRAPERS

LOFTY TOWERS BUILT BY TERMITES, or so-called "white ants," in California are described in *Natural History* (New York) by R. W. Doane, associate professor of entomology in Leland Stanford University. At any rate these towers are lofty relatively to their builders, one reaching a height of nearly 15 inches, while its diameter nowhere exceeded half an inch. In April, 1919, Professor Doane's attention was called to some unusual structures made by termites in the basement of a house in Palo Alto. The first one of these was found rising from a concrete wall that surrounded the lower part of the basement. It was nearly fifteen inches high, the first three inches lying against the beveled base of a concrete pillar, the rest standing entirely free from the pillar or any other support. Around the base of this turret were other smaller ones rising to a height of from two to five inches. He goes on:



Courtesy of R. W. Doane, Associate Professor of Entomology, Leland Stanford Jr. University

TWO TERMITE TOWERS

"Later additional groups of these turrets were noticed in other parts of the basement. In one of these groups there were several turrets varying in height from three or four inches to seventeen inches. These rose directly from the ground about two feet away from the concrete foundation of the house.

"All of the turrets were very brittle, a slight touch being enough to send them crumbling to the ground. In order that they might be taken to the laboratory for further study, some of them were sprayed with very thin shellac. Only a few could be saved even in this way, however, as the light blast of air from the atomizer that was used for spraying caused most of them to topple over and break into small fragments.

"As soon as any part of a turret was broken, a few termites would crawl out and wander about until they could find some crack or crevice in which to hide. Nearly all of these turrets were populated by workers, soldiers, and winged individuals.

"Soon after the turrets referred to were observed, some smaller ones were discovered in a greenhouse. When they were first seen, the owner of the greenhouse thought that the children had been driving sticks in one of the walks between the benches. When he attempted to pull up these 'sticks,' he was surprized to find them crumbling to pieces and to see the white 'ants' crawling out. Some of these structures were about three inches high. Most of them consisted of a slender, upright shaft; others were broader and branched like coral.

"A little later three additional colonies were found building low turrets from one-half to one inch high in cracks of the sidewalk in the business district of Palo Alto, where the streets have all been paved for many years. These turrets were destroyed every day by people walking over them but they would be rebuilt during the night.

"Still another colony was located on the University campus. These turrets were in exposed places and were only one or two inches high. The winged termites were issuing from them.

"The termites that built these turrets belong to the species *Reticulitermes hesperus*."

THE MONKEY AND THE WEIGHT

SOME APPARENTLY SIMPLE PROBLEMS turn out to be particularly puzzling, as shown by the facts that different answers are given by those whose opinions are to be respected and who ought to agree. One of these is that of the monkey and the weight, regarding which Carl Hering writes as follows to *Science* (New York):

"A supposedly weightless rope passing over a frictionless pulley has a 10-pound weight hanging on one end and a 10-pound monkey on the other. What will happen when the monkey climbs up the rope? We are told that the correct answer is that the weight will move up as fast as the monkey and that they will ultimately meet at the top. The monkey, therefore, does twice the work of lifting himself to that height. This is said to have been crudely confirmed by a boy who found it far more difficult to pull himself up in such a case than when the top of the rope was immovably secured. It seems necessary to distinguish between a jerky and a uniform movement of the monkey; the former involves acceleration, deceleration and inertia. It is claimed that with a uniform motion the weight would not move, as the monkey can not pull with a greater force than his weight. And that with a jerky upward motion of the monkey, involving acceleration and deceleration, the weight would move up and down for each jerk, but its average and ultimate position would remain the same. Others claim that the weight would move up with every jerk, but would not descend again during the deceleration, hence its ultimate upward motion would be equal to that of the monkey. A spring or elastic rope introduces another complication. For a uniform motion the problem may be put in a simpler form. Suppose a motor suspended on a rope moves itself up or down fast but at a uniform velocity, by winding or unwinding the rope around its shaft. Will the tension on the rope then be greater or less respectively than that when the motor is at rest?"

RADIO-NAPOLEONS—Napoleon, it is said, could carry on several trains of thought at once. Apparently radio is developing the same faculty. We read in *The Radio World* (New York):

"Several of our old friends defend the belief that experienced operators can copy or memorize more than one English message at a time, citing one expert in San Francisco credited with having taken three dispatches at once—all proving to be correct when written out. There is a former Naval operator, now in a high governmental radio position, who claims that while copying one message, he has often been able to note mentally other messages, interfering with the reception of the first, and later write them out. When copying some dull and uninteresting report, he says, he always was able to note with accuracy messages pertaining to shore-leave, pay or other such features.

"Another government official says he once got the same message from two shore stations, transmitting simultaneously while he was aboard ship off California. An important message for his ship was routed via San Francisco and also via Los Angeles. Both KPH and KPJ called him at the same time, and when he told San Francisco to go ahead, both began to send simultaneously. He tried to take them both, which proved very easy when he discovered they were identical. His O. K., intended for KPH was considered by both stations as acknowledgment. The only trouble arose later, when both shore stations billed his ship for the message, each claiming credit for transmission."

AN EAR THAT LISTENS THROUGH A HALF-MILE OF ROCK

THE UNDERGROUND MINING OPERATIONS of the Germans in the late war were stopt with the aid of the sensitive listening-instrument called the "geophone" invented by the French and developed by our own engineers. Alan Leighton, writing in *The Explosives Engineer* (Wilmington, Del.) tells us that this same device is now serving those who use explosives for purposes of peace. Until the geophone was invented, he says, listening-instruments were all electrical. The geophone is entirely mechanical. With the geophone, sounds so faint that the listener has the sensation of feeling, rather than hearing them, can be detected and accurately identified. We read:

"The geophone is essentially a small seismograph. It was invented by the French during the war and was developed by the United States engineers. The instruments now used by the Bureau of Mines were made according to their own plans, except for the introduction of different diaphragms.

"Across the top and bottom of an iron ring are placed two metal diaphragms. Between these a lead weight, fastened to the diaphragms by a single bolt, is suspended. When the instrument is placed upon the ground, the vibrations set up in the earth by any pounding or digging will rock the geophone. The heavy lead weight remains practically motionless. It buckles the diaphragms and alternately compresses and rarefies the air. This air vibration is carried through a tube to the operator's ear.

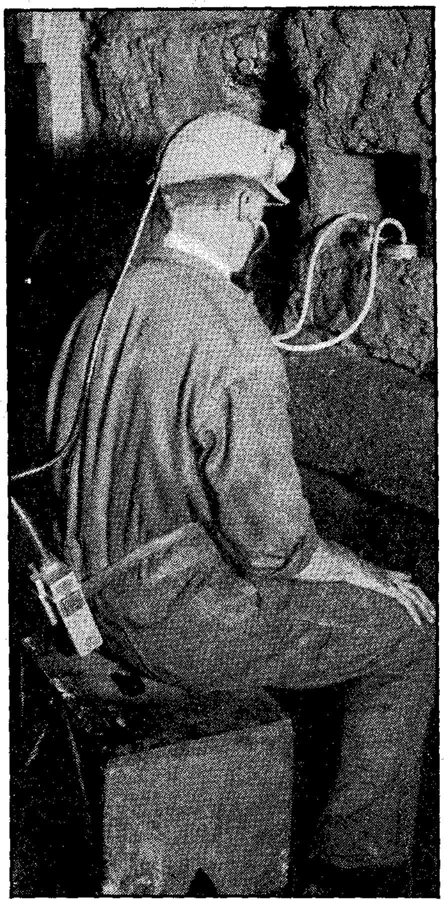
"Generally two geophones are used, one for each ear. This means that if the instruments are placed upon the ground about three feet apart we have the same effect that would be produced if we could place both ears upon the ground at the same time. In other words, the sounds will then appear louder in the instrument nearer the sound source and the direction of the sound can be determined by shifting the instruments about.

"This war-time instrument has many uses in peace. Geophones, for locating miners imprisoned after a disaster, are included in the equipment of the Bureau of Mines' rescue cars. They have proved to be of practical value for rough mine surveying, for bringing tunnels together, and for preventing accidents in blasting through. Successful results have also been obtained in locating leaks in water-mains. This article treats principally of the use of the instrument in guiding tunnels together and in preventing accidents from blasting through.

"In the quiet of the mine, sledge pounding has been heard by the geophone through about 3,000 feet of solid rock; through about 2,000 feet of coal; 400 feet of clay; and 550 feet of mine cover. Talking has been detected through about 125 feet of solid coal; through the ordinary 50-foot coal pillar talking is reproduced about as clearly as by the old-time wax phonograph cylinder. The pitch of the sounds is so perfect that songs are easily recognized through a considerable thickness of coal, but the enunciation is rather indistinct.

"The geophone might be used in a number of ways to prevent accidents in blasting through, either as a listening-instrument to follow the operations in the opposite tunnel or as a surveying instrument to locate the danger zone when the exact relative position of two borings may be unknown."

As an illustration of the first-mentioned application the author recalls the following incident which happened in a coal-mine near Pittsburgh:


Photograph by the U. S. Bureau of Mines

LONG-DISTANCE EAVESDROPPING

The instrument is so sensitive that in the quiet of the mine, sledge-pounding has been heard through about 3,000 feet of solid rock. Talking has been detected through 125 feet of solid coal. Through a 50-foot coal pillar, talking is reproduced about as clearly as by the old-time wax phonograph cylinder.

"We were met at the shaft bottom by the foreman, who took the instruments and said, 'We have two entries coming together. They are about one hundred and twenty-five feet apart. Let's go into one of them and listen to the men working in the other side.' When we reached the heading, he placed the geophones upon a little powder niche, cut in the coal. After listening a few seconds he exclaimed, in great excitement, 'Mike has just finished tamping the hole; we'd better get out of here.' Forgetting the one hundred and more feet of coal between the two headings, he hustled us down the entry and refused to let us return to the heading until we heard the report of Mike's shot.

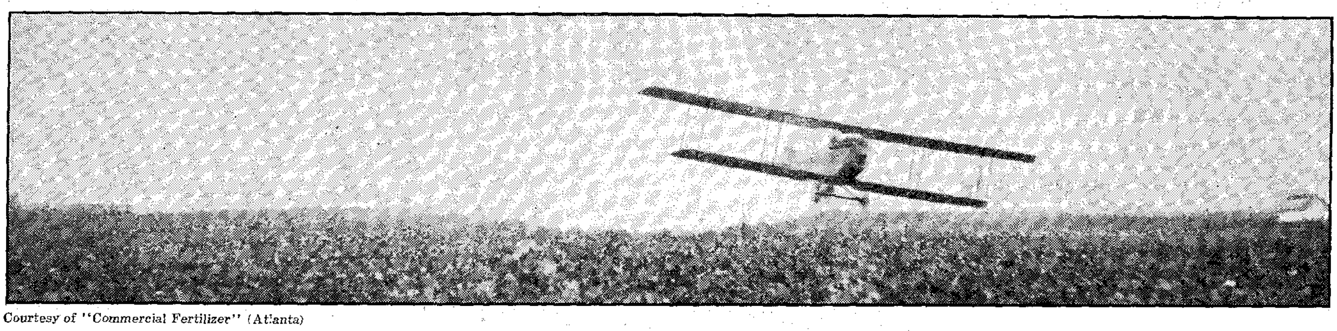
"From this incident it may be seen that the sounds are reproduced so well that it is possible in many instances to tell what is causing them. An inexperienced listener in one case correctly identified nine of twelve mining and carpentering operations carried on in a coal-mine. He gave accurate descriptions of the remaining three operations, but failed to identify them. It follows that an observer in one tunnel, by means of geophones, can keep informed of the progress of operations in the opposite tunnel. In addition, if an observer is constantly on the alert, there is the possibility of prearranged signals."

As an illustration of the way the instrument can be used to locate the danger zone in case of blasting, the following incident, which occurred in a metal-mine, is cited:

"The surveyors had given the miners the location of a raise which was being driven upward from six to eight feet back of a drift. Two members of the geophone party, who did not know the location of the surveyor's mark and who had never been in the mine before, listened along the tunnel to the operation of a drill in the raise and located two points about one inch apart upon one of the ribs, as being opposite the drill. The surveyor's mark was found to be a few feet from this point. To settle the question thus raised, a drill was brought up and started on the surveyor's mark. The drill did not hole through. When set up on the geophone marks, the drill reached the raise and subsequent examination showed that the geophone had made a *survey* that was correct within a few inches."

RADIO APPLAUSE REQUESTED—Practical suggestions for the improvement of broadcasting are offered by H. Gernsback, editor of *Radio News*, in a recent number of his magazine. Have you taken note lately, he begins by asking, that the quality of broadcasting has diminished somewhat? It is almost impossible these days to get a first-class artist to broadcast. The fault is our own, he tells us; and for a very simple reason: The public is becoming so used to radio that it takes it for granted, never thinking that the artist may not be paid for his work. Broadcast listeners should be aware of the fact that artists are not going to continue broadcasting to an unappreciative public. The artist does not even get applause. He might just as well perform in the Sahara Desert. Then the next morning, if he does not receive even a single letter thanking him for his work, he is not likely to broadcast soon again. Mr. Gernsback continues:

"It is absolutely essential that broadcast listeners make an effort to show their appreciation of the artist's work in some way. If you are near the station, telephone, and if you find that the line is busy, send a letter or a postal card to the artist and thank him. Your letter of applause to the broadcasting station will not



Courtesy of "Commercial Fertilizer" (Atlanta)

MORE FRIGHTFULNESS FOR THE FRIENDLESS BOLL-WEEVIL: "DUSTING" HIM WITH POISON BY AIRPLANE

only please the performer, but it will also inform the broadcasting station that it is doing a worth-while service.

"During July of last year there were 581 broadcasting stations. At this writing there are approximately 567; in other words, a net decrease of 14 stations. If broadcasting interests you, and if you have the radio industry at heart, telephone or mail your applause as often as you can."

FOUND: ANOTHER UNIVERSE

THE MOST DISTANT OBJECT seen by man, another universe of stars, has been discovered and measured, according to Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Photographs made at the Harvard Observatory show that a faint and nameless luminous haze in the sky in the constellation of the Archer is another universe like ours, altho perhaps smaller. Announcement to this effect will shortly be made in the bulletin of the Observatory by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director. We read:

"It takes light a million years to travel from the new universe to earth, Dr. Shapley estimates from his photographs. So far as is known this is the most distant object ever seen by the eye of man. The most distant stars and clusters or nebulæ in the universe known prior to this measurement are only about 250,000 light years away. The new universe is six quintillion miles away.

"This object, known to astronomers only by its number in star catalogs, was first observed many years ago by the late Dr. E. E. Barnard, but only recently have pictures been made of it by the 100-inch reflecting telescope at Mt. Wilson, the largest in the world, and it is these photographs which have made possible the identification of this cloud of stars as a universe like our own. It is similar, these pictures show, as do others taken by Dr. Perrine of the Cordoba Observatory in the Argentine, to the Magellanic Clouds, faint patches of light in the sky of the Southern Hemisphere, first seen by Magellan and now recognized as great stellar systems distinct from the Milky Way and our own stellar system, altho much smaller than it.

"The study of the photographs made at the Harvard Observatory shows that the object covers an area in the sky less than one-thousandth that covered by the large Magellanic Cloud. But this difference in size, as well as its extreme faintness, can be accounted for by its much greater distance in space. The photographs show that its most brilliant stars are little, if any, brighter than magnitude eighteen. It is only because thousands of stars are packed closely together that the object could be seen faintly in Barnard's telescope.

"The angular dimensions and the brightness of some of the nebulæ that belong to the new cloud have been estimated on the Harvard photographs and compared with similar objects in the Magellanic Clouds. Estimates of distance will be made more accurately when the variable stars found at Mt. Wilson have been thoroughly studied.

"But as the matter now stands, this faint glowing haze, not to be seen with the unaided eye, hardly a pin-head of light in a telescope of moderate power, is now known to be far beyond the limits of our own universe of stars, or as astronomers call it, 'our galactic system,' from the fact that it is bounded by the Milky Way or Galaxy. The greatest estimate of the diameter of our universe is 350,000 light years, and this farthest outpost of infinity captured by the mind of man is three times as far away."

PAINT A LIFE-SAVER

PAINT saves life, says Dr. Max C. Starkloff, health commissioner of St. Louis, as quoted in *Health* (Chicago). By this statement, we are assured, Dr. Starkloff did not mean the kind of paint that goes on the face, but the kind that is put on walls and houses. The writer proceeds:

"The connection between paint and health would seem to be remote, yet Dr. Starkloff shows that they have a very close relation. In a lying-in hospital, says Dr. Starkloff, at a given period there were over a hundred cases of puerperal fever with a high death-rate. In an effort to clean up the hospital and make it sanitary to the last degree, the entire place was painted, including floors, ceilings and inside walls. After the painting, cases of puerperal fever almost entirely disappeared. The New York Health Department is using paint rather than fumigation for sterilizing rooms which contagious-disease patients have occupied.

"As further proof of the value of paint as a disinfectant, Mr. Henry A. Gardner of the Institute of Industrial Research at Washington painted a wall surface and then sprayed it with liquid cultures of different germs. A similar area, unpainted, was also saturated with germ cultures. Microscopic study showed that the unpainted area gave abundant growth of germs while the painted area showed that the germs had developed very little.

"An unpainted rough wall, says Mr. Gardner, is porous; moisture may be absorbed readily and retained for long periods. In these pores, organic matter and germs may easily lodge and develop. If the wall is painted, however, not only are these pores filled with paint and a rough, absorptive surface turned into a smooth, unabsorptive surface, but a painted wall can be easily and effectively washed, while the unpainted wall can not be cleaned successfully. This is another evidence of the fact that good health is nothing but common sense. Keep your surroundings clean and neat and you will lead a healthier and a happier life than you will if you live in the midst of dirt and confusion."

POISONING BOLL-WEEVILS BY AIRPLANE—Poison is now dusted over cotton fields by airplane to kill the boll-weevil and the Federal authorities have had moving-pictures of the process taken for publicity purposes. Says *The Commercial Fertilizer* (Atlanta, Ga.):

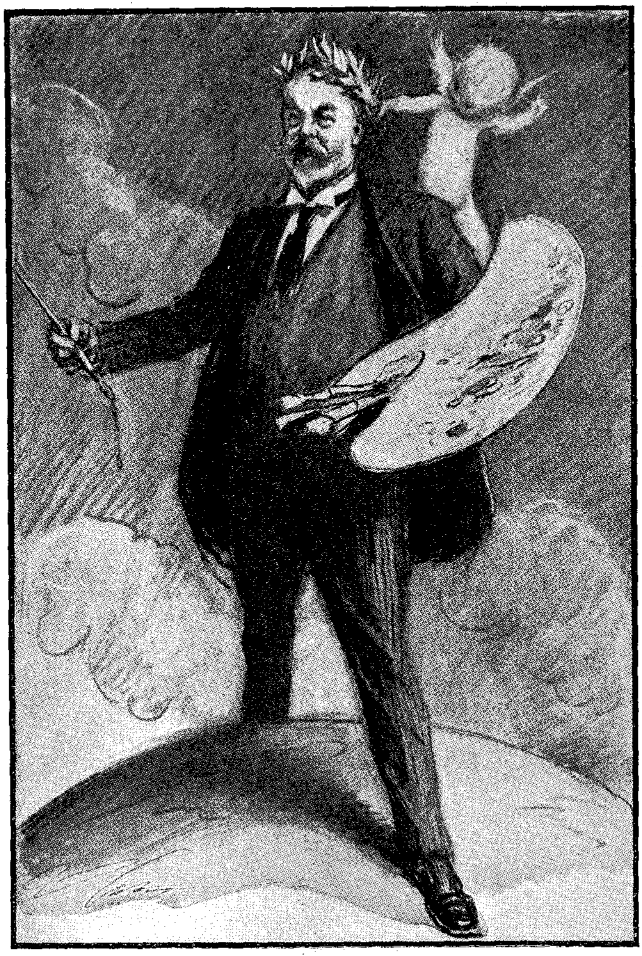
"Two thousand feet of 'movie film' were recently made by the motion-picture office of the Department of Agriculture, showing the method of spreading calcium arsenate dust over fields of cotton by airplane for control of the boll-weevil. The pictures were taken at Tallulah, Louisiana, where the experiments in cotton-dusting by airplane are being conducted under the direction of B. R. Coad, in charge of the Delta Laboratory there. Results obtained by this method of spreading the poison have been sufficiently satisfactory to give promise of the use of airplanes on a commercial scale in fighting the boll-weevil, and the film was made largely for the purpose of creating an interest in further development of detail and to show the progress already made. The best results to be obtained in spreading the poison in this manner are to be had by early morning flights when the air is still and there are no air-pockets to make flying more dangerous. These pictures have been and will be shown at leading theaters throughout the country."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

JUST HOW GREAT IS JOHN SINGER SARGENT?

THE GREATEST LIVING AMERICAN, thinks Prof. William Lyon Phelps, is Sargent, the painter, a collection of whose works are now being shown at the Grand Central Galleries in New York. Professor Phelps writes a foreword to the catalog and tells us that "Sargent belongs among the great painters of all time, his pictures revealing the mysterious but unmistakable stamp of genius. In fact, everything he does shows this quality, which makes his painting the envy of competitors and the pride and glory of American art. He has no successful living rival, but is a class by himself. So true is this that if I were asked to name the greatest living American, I should unhesitatingly name John Singer Sargent." Naturally, this unalloyed praise has called forth a lot of comment. Mr. William Howe Downes, from Boston, where some vandal lately threw ink at Sargent's famous mural, "The Synagogue," read Professor Phelps with some amusement, and, in an article contributed to the Boston *Transcript*, jeers his "reckless superlatives." Meanwhile Mr. Forbes Watson, of the New York *World*, thinks Professor Phelps's "pæan" is an "illuminating document for those interested in the study of American education," and remarks, "There is nothing mysterious about Mr. Sargent's art. Its qualities and its defects are as transparent as the sunshine which the natives of California like to talk about." So the critics are not only talking back to the Professor, they are fearlessly discussing his "greatest living American." Mr. Watson advises us to read Mr. Roger Fry, who declares in *The Dial:* "Mr. Sargent has not the distinctively artistic vision—he has, one might say, no visual passion at all, scarcely any visual predilections—he has, rather, the undifferentiated eye of the ordinary man trained to its finest acuteness of observation, and supplied with the most perfectly obedient and skilful hand to do its bidding." Then, too, Mr. Watson reminds us that there have been times when the acuteness of observation slackened and the hand lost somewhat of its skill. Says he:



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JOHN SINGER SARGENT

"A dealer in oils of whom *Life* is justly proud," and who is called by various critics "the greatest living painter."—*Life* (New York).

"Portrait painting eventually became a bore to Mr. Sargent and he conceived the ambition to achieve success as a great mural painter. The victories which he won in the field of mundane portraiture were not equaled in the field of mural painting.

"The boredom which overcame him as a portrait painter reached its climax in the portrait of President Lowell of Harvard University, which is perhaps the most fatigued piece of work that Mr. Sargent ever produced. Probably both this portrait and the portrait of ex-President Charles W. Eliot were painted against the artist's better judgment, for he is said to be an able critic of his own work and he knows, so his friends claim, when he has failed."

Of the successful portraits, there is the same fearless criticism. In the New York *Herald* Mr. Henry McBride asks, "Just how fine, really, were these portraits?" and continues:

"Mr. Jimmy Whistler made the entire world laugh once by waving aside as too faint praise the compliment that associated him with Velasquez, but here in America there were many who quite seriously refused to drag Velasquez into any discussion of Sargent. To them Sargent was honestly the great painter of all time. Well, they must not now be too much reproached if things seem differently. Enthusiasm in friendship is an amiable vice.

"We of the present, with a shudder, refuse to drag in Velasquez also, but for the reverse reason. We refuse to drag in Frans Hals, Leonardo, Titian, Rembrandt, or any of the first rank of painters. We in this country have few chances to compare 'le present' with 'le passe,' but we did try once the 'Marquand' portrait in the Metropolitan Museum side by side with the Hals portrait of the old lady and found that the 'Marquand' paled in that connection. It seemed thin and ghostly, and shortly after was transferred to less trying neighborhoods in the museum.

"On the other hand, I do not think I shall be accused of boasting, when I now rate Sargent above Sir Thomas Lawrence and even above Raeburn. In pushing him, I stop just short of the Englishmen Gainsborough and Reynolds, and of the Frenchmen, Manet, Renoir and Cezanne.

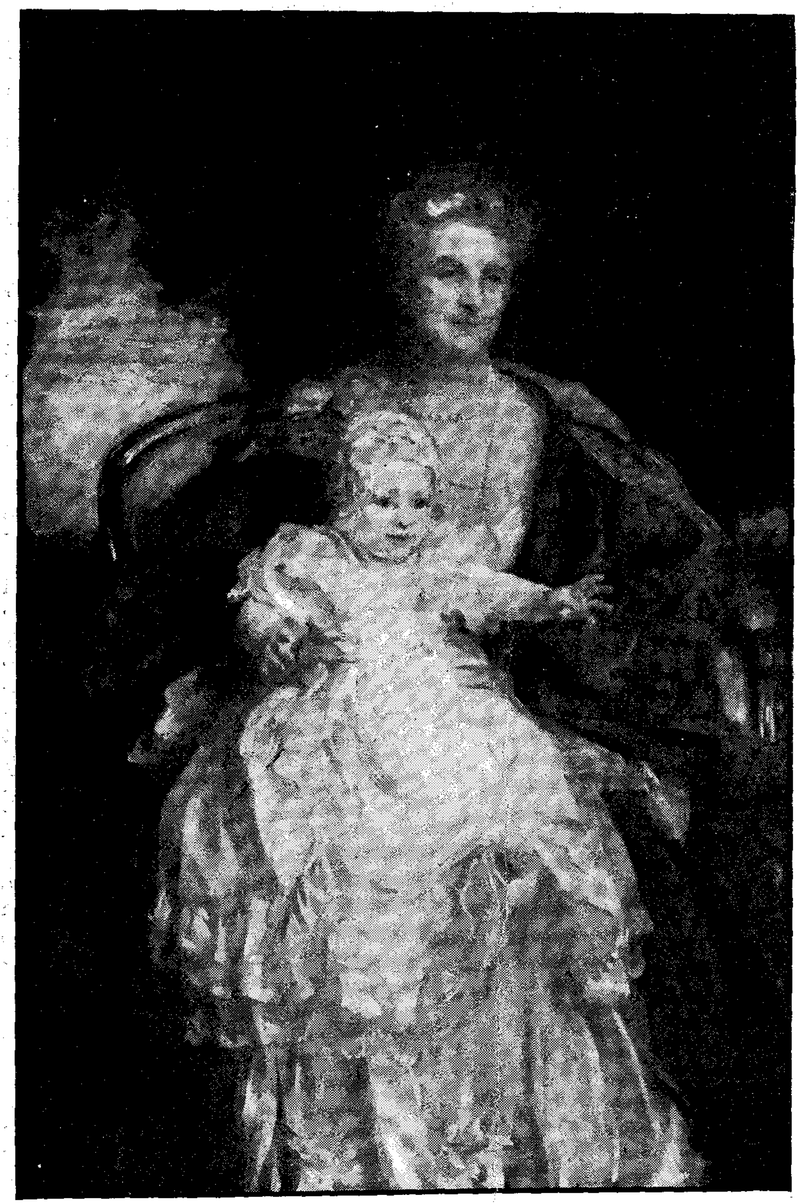
"In two things Sargent excels all of his contemporaries and compares even with the very greatest in his sense of values and in his brush-work. His eye for 'values' was quite extraordinary, and even when rushed for time, as in his hasty sketch of poor, consumptive Robert Louis Stevenson, his backgrounds are splashed in unerringly.

"His brush manipulation, too, was staggering. He knew just how to twist the brush in order to make the ruby sparkle in the ring, and with two dabs, when feeling just right, he could sufficiently indicate a gentleman's gold watch chain. His color and draftsmanship, on the other hand, were not distinguished. His color had two divisions; indoors it could give a living quality to flash and a charm at times to fabrics; outdoors it was quite commonplace."

Mr. Royal Cortissoz, who writes "The Field of Art" in

Scribner's, raises the interesting question: "If Sargent is not the greatest of living painters, then who is?" and remarks:

"A Frenchman, I dare say, would be quick enough with a reply to that question. He would cite Besnard (who, by the way, is going to visit America in the spring), and he could make out a pretty good case for his man as a formidable rival. He might also have something suggestive to say about Claude Monet. But in neither instance, I think, could the challenge to Sargent's supremacy be maintained if the argument be confined to the core of the matter, which is an artist's command over his instruments. Of all the elements constituting a great painter there is none more potent, there is none so indispensable, as just *the ability to paint.* Sargent has that ability in a measure recalling the miraculous days of the old masters, and appreciation of that fact is deepened when you grasp the instinctive nature of his power as a craftsman. He had extraordinary talent when, as a young man, he entered the studio of Carolus-Duran, and it took him hardly any time at all to outstrip his master. Probably our hypothetical Frenchman would fall in a fit if you told him that. The fact is that the French have their doubts about Sargent.



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SARGENT'S "GORGEOUSLY AUTHORITATIVE TOUCH"

This portrait of Mrs. Henry Phipps and Winston is typical, and one critic expresses his admiration of another of his portraits by declaring "Never were velvets and lighter stuffs more magically handled."

"I speak of these things because in any discussion of Sargent it is impossible to ignore the circumstance that it has come to be the fashion in some quarters, especially among artists of a certain type, to disparage his work. Painters who are not worthy to untie his latchet will tell you that 'the Sargent trick' is played out. I am a little amused by the conceit in these remarks but more disgusted by their stupidity. There never was such a thing as a Sargent trick. He is as sincere in his virtuosity as Frans Hals was in his. But your big man always finds plenty of little men eager to drag him down to their own level."

Mr. Cortissoz sums up his case for Sargent by saying:

"What does it matter if the grand style eludes him? He is gloriously at one with his modern inspiration, with the tenseness that belongs to his sitters, and finding for his latter-day material a latter-day unity, he hits it all off with incomparable bravura. That was one of the portraits that left me breathless in Boston in 1899, and I can see it yet; in memory I am still stirred by its gorgeously authoritative touch. Never were velvets and lighter stuffs more magically handled. The pearls around Mrs. Meyer's throat and those running down to the hem of her dress were flicked in with a kind of sublime dexterity. Legends of Sargent's procedure point to a good deal of deliberation in his art, sometimes involving innumerable sittings, and, for all I know, he may have lingered over those pearls with the thoughtfulness we associate with Vermeer. But his is emphatically the art which conceals art. However he may have meditated over them, Mrs. Meyer's pearls make us feel that his brush must have fairly danced. His art is the apotheosis of workmanship, yet you can not see how the wheels go round. A great painter? There is only one word to explain technical powers like his, the word '*genius.*' By virtue of the operation of that element in his interpretation of modern life, and in his brush-work, he is the greatest painter living. That is why I have shamelessly ventured to pay the foregoing tribute to an exhibition which I have not seen."

In *The New Republic* Mr. Stark Young gives an estimate much less enthusiastic:

"It is his brush mainly that gives whatever style there is to his pictures, the animation and dexterity and cool power of Sargent's brush as he arrives at his picture. As I walk through those rooms of Sargent's paintings at the Grand Central I feel this brush as a form of power and as a kind of wit, too. I feel the vivacity of his people and of the portraits of them, tho it appears to be a vivacity strangely without center, winking, like that wine of Keats's, at the brim; these people slide out of their canvases toward me—the composition for that matter does not hold most of them very tightly into the frame—and sometimes their eyes arrest me; and yet I feel that they have little to say that I want to hear. I realize more than ever as I look at them that Sargent could not be called a great draftsman. And he has not great design.

"In his color there is flow and ease, striking nuance and dexterity, and sometimes glare. But Sargent's color, as has been said often enough, and as any one ought to see after five minutes at the Grand Central, has no great depth; his color lacks profundity and passion. It appeals to the affable emotions of the eye; it has a social ease and facility and a kind of inexhaustible ability and universal adequacy. But color as the revelation by light of the world in which we live; color as a flight, a richness, an evasion and escape from the surface of living; color as an approach, through the greatness or delicacy of tone, to the range of music; color as a poignancy, a force, an originality, a shock, from an artist's own depths; Sargent has not.

"Sargent may give us as much representation, as much mere likeness, or as little as he chooses, an inspired photograph or a single line, a copy or a pattern; what I am asking is that translated into this medium of painting I find the record or impact of some form of life that was induced by that experience and that is something more than a casual and bright chatter. I am asking that in terms of the art of painting I get the expression of some quality or other that in the art of words we might call poignancy, or bitterness, or austerity, or fatality, or pathos, or mockery, or rapture, or whatever the case might be, so long as it cut into life and experience."

THE ART "RAID" ON CENTRAL PARK

NEW YORK'S FIFTEEN-MILLION-DOLLAR music and art center, proposed, proposes in its turn to slice off six acres from the southern end of Central Park. City officials definitely set aside those six acres, the other day. Since then loud has been the protest from Central Park's defenders, one of whom, Mr. Frank Parker Stockbridge, declares in a published letter, "The present effort to 'improve' the lower end of Central Park smells, to some nostrils, suspiciously like an attempt to make a present of increased property values to the present holders of real estate around Columbus Circle." However, the protest in general takes a different form, and we find the New York *Times* remarking:

"Originally, the municipal authorities were empowered to condemn a site for the music and art center. The thing has hung along for two years. Various locations were discust, but all were found to be too costly for the city. Then as a last desperate resort the eyes of the city authorities and the backers of the project fell enviously upon Central Park. There they saw a splendid piece of unimproved property, ready for seizure. If they could snap up a section for the purpose of erecting these new buildings, they would have set a fine precedent for taking further slices of the Park whenever they wanted to put up any other sort of edifice, for a site that could not be got without paying for it. In all these aspects of the matter, it appears so covert and sordid that the promoters may almost be thought purposely to have gone to work to rouse the wrath of all lovers and defenders of Central Park.

"Fortunately, this attempt to get a foothold in Central Park is going to be fought from start to finish. It will be resisted in the Legislature. It will be attacked, if necessary, in the courts. Already several civic organizations are stirred to protest and are making ready for action. It almost seems as if the time had come to form one large society for the express purpose of withstanding every kind of attempted invasion of Central Park. It might be called for convenience The Friends of the Park, and its motto would have to be, in view of the repeated insidious efforts to divert portions of the Park from their intended and lawful purpose, eternal vigilance. In all the long record of assaults upon Central Park, there has been none which more called for condemnation and repulse than the present hurried threat to pounce upon six acres of it."

During the hearing preliminary to the "raid" a letter from Mr. Thomas Adams of the Sage Foundation was read. He is an expert on city planning for the remote future. As *The Times* observes, "there was a very strong hint in his letter that the center could not be held within six acres," and the following paragraph is the one containing the hint:

"There is one point on which I have some doubt. From my knowledge of conditions in European cities I would regard your project as something that will grow on a very much bigger scale than seems to be anticipated. In other words, I think the potentialities of your plan are even greater than you have indicated. Consequently I would regard it as desirable for you to consider the probabilities of future expansion as well as immediate needs. If you should not succeed in getting the actual building started during your administration, I hope you will not fail to leave the city a definite plan that can be followed out later, and which, if carefully worked out, would in itself be a contribution to the well-being of the community."

On the other hand, as *The Times* informs us,

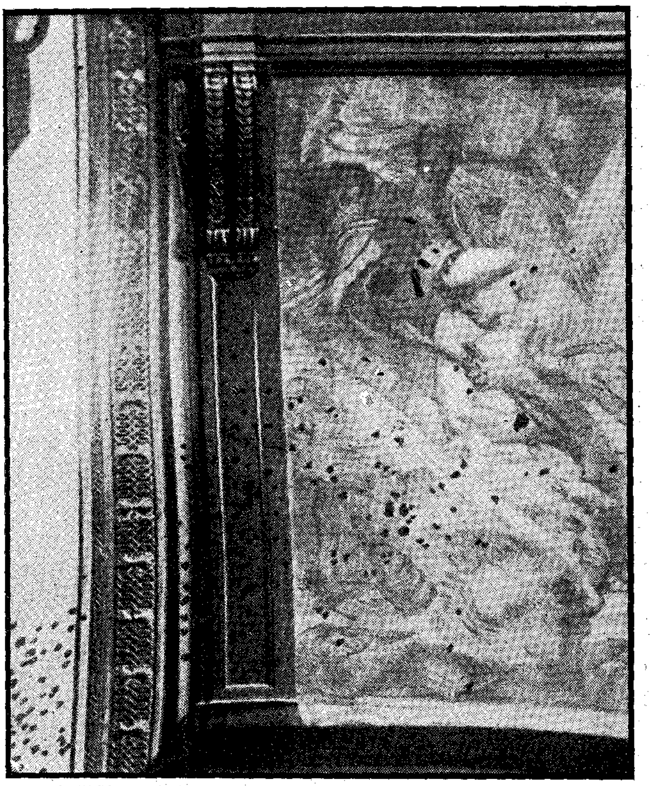
"Those in favor of the Park invasion received the most vigorous support from members of the theater, including John Drew, Laurette Taylor, Frank Gilmore, Secretary of the Actors' Equity Association, and William A. Brady. Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Board of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was another warm advocate of the Park site. Henry W. Taft, avowing himself an enemy to all things that were alien to the Park as conceived by its designers, nevertheless said he saw not the slightest sign of an encroachment in the proposed music and art center.

"Mr. Taft explained that he thought the proposed music and art center would be for the benefit of the citizens of New York, and added:

" 'I am pessimistic of its being established unless it is established on this particular site. Now that is my interest in it.'

"He argued that the Metropolitan Museum of Art furnished a precedent for the development of the music and art center. He said that the area actually occupied by buildings of the art center would be only 3.50 acres, or about 75 per cent. of the acreage occupied by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He cited the beautiful buildings in the parks at Versailles, Kensington and elsewhere, and asserted that the music and art center proposition is not inconsistent with the uses of the Park.

"Harry Watrous of the National Academy of Design, in advocating the use of the Park site, said New York lagged behind the other cities of the country, and of the world, in its provisions for art galleries. He said that exhibition facilities here were so inadequate it was necessary for the city's artists to split their exhibitions into two parts next year in celebrating the 100th anniversary of their organization.



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THE INK-SPATTERED PAINTING

of "The Synagogue," by Sargent, in the Boston Public Library, where vandals tried to deface it permanently, and may have succeeded.

" 'There is not an argument against the music and art center in Central Park,' said Mr. Watrous.

"Mr. Kahn said the warning that a precedent for putting new buildings in the Park would be set by the art center was now threadbare. He maintained that we had advanced beyond the period when we needed to fear that we could not protect ourselves against a precedent, or when we had to be 'guided by a fear that public opinion shall not discriminate between what is worthy and what is unworthy.' He pointed out that the proposed site was a space in the Park little used. Then he said:

" 'What you propose to do here is going to be a tremendous thing for the art life of New York City. All of us who have any vision see what it will mean. If you want to bring the people to art as we want to do, you have got to bring art to the people. The proposed music and art center would be a growing and valuable asset to the city for all time.'

"Miss Elisabeth Marbury gave strong approval to City Chamberlain Berolzheimer in condemning a proposed alternative site near Sutton Place, where she makes her home. She said her opposition to that site proved she was disinterested, because she was opposed to a plan which undoubtedly would mean a great jump in the value of her realty.

" 'I'm wondering if Noah had been compelled to show the plan of the ark to the people whether the ark would ever have been built,' said Miss Marbury.

" 'I have heard Mr. Taft's happy and cogent remarks,' said John Drew. 'I am naturally in accord with the project. I think

I can speak for my confrères of the theater when I say they all are, for it makes for the highest and best in art.'

"'This is my first experience before an official body,' said Miss Laurette Taylor. 'The Park location is the best that could be had for this municipal art center.'

"Frank Gilmore said that the actors of the country were interested intensely. He made a plea for the city to establish a municipal theater when it has developed the music and art center."

"WANTED: THE 30,000-WORD NOVEL"

"WE LIKE A NOVEL of 75,000 words," say the publishers, and booksellers agree with them, so practically all our novels "run" 75,000 words, whereas a writer now declares that "artificial and commercialized length" is "the real bar to the natural development of American Literature." By name Arthur Maurice, he reminds us in the New York *Herald* that "once it was the metier of the writer of fiction to tell the tale as he saw it 'for the God of Things as they Are.'" Accordingly, "If the novel ran to 30,000 words he stopt there," and "if the short story was told in 5,000 words, he wrote 'Finis'." But—

"In time into the art of fiction the elements of business expediency and the requirements of the advertisers were introduced. To the author proffering a novel of a length of 30,000 or 40,000 words the publisher pointed out that to bring it out in that form would be to incur an expense practically as great as if the book were twice the length, with the chances of profit seriously diminished. The author was urged to expand the story and submit it again.

"It was much the same with the short story. Once, altho there was no arbitrary rule, it was held that any story that was strictly a short story could be told in 5,000 words. One tale that is always presented as a classic of narration, De Maupassant's 'La Parure' ('The Necklace'), takes just 1,100 words, and to indicate Maupassant's rare art one need only point out that he is a skilful craftsman who can retell the story from memory, bringing in all the points, and do it in less than 2,500 words. But then, with the vogue of a highly popular weekly and its competitors, there came the understanding that 5,000 words was not enough. Form demanded a length that allowed reading matter for the advertising pages at the back. Capping that came the so-called 'schools of fiction-writing' springing up all over the country and insisting upon detail and more detail. Perhaps they do no harm; perhaps even they work for some good. But Balzac never went to one, nor did Thackeray or Dickens, and imagine what the amiable and well meaning ladies and gentlemen presiding over these schools would do to the manuscript of such a book as 'The Count of Monte Cristo.'"

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"PORTRAITURE EVENTUALLY BECAME A BORE"

To Sargent, we are told, but evidently this likeness of General Wood was painted long before the artist was overcome by any such feeling.

After explaining that "Wanted: the 30,000-word novel" is "meant merely as a figure of speech," Mr. Maurice defines his position more accurately:

"The plea is for the natural expression in the matter of length uncurbed by the restrictions of commercial expediency. Would you want Victor Hugo's 'Les Miserables' compress into a novel of 90,000 words, or Balzac's 'Gloire et Malheur' expanded into one of 75,000 words? The latter is a happy example. All the machinery of a novel of conventional length is there; yet Balzac told the tale just as he saw it. Thackeray gave approximately 30,000 words to 'A Shabby Genteel Story.' That is the book of the familiar anecdote—the book that, thirty years after it was written, Thackeray bought from a train boy and read with tears in his eyes in the course of a railway journey from Boston to New York at the time of his second visit to the United States. When Thackeray wrote the sequel to 'A Shabby Genteel Story,' 'The Adventures of Philip,' he required 150,000 words for the task.

"Any discussion of the proper length of a story naturally brings in Guy de Maupassant. He was, to use a figure of speech drawn from the cinder-path, at once a sprinter, a quarter-miler and a distance-runner. 'La Parure,' already cited, 'Les Bijoux,' 'Les Epingles' and a hundred others suggest the fifty or 100-yard dash at high speed from a crouching start. In 'Fort Comme la Mort,' 'Bel-Ami,' 'Une vie,' 'Mont-Oriol,' 'Notre Coeur' and 'Pierre et Jean' we have the miler of splendid endurance, superb knowledge of pace and a burst for the finish. But consider De Maupassant at the quarter. It was perhaps in 'La Maison Tellier,' 'Monsieur Parent,' 'L'Histoire d'une Fille de Ferme,' 'Yvette' and 'L'Heritage' that he was at his very best.

Here Mr. Maurice seems to feel that evidence from overseas is not altogether convincing, for at once he tells us:

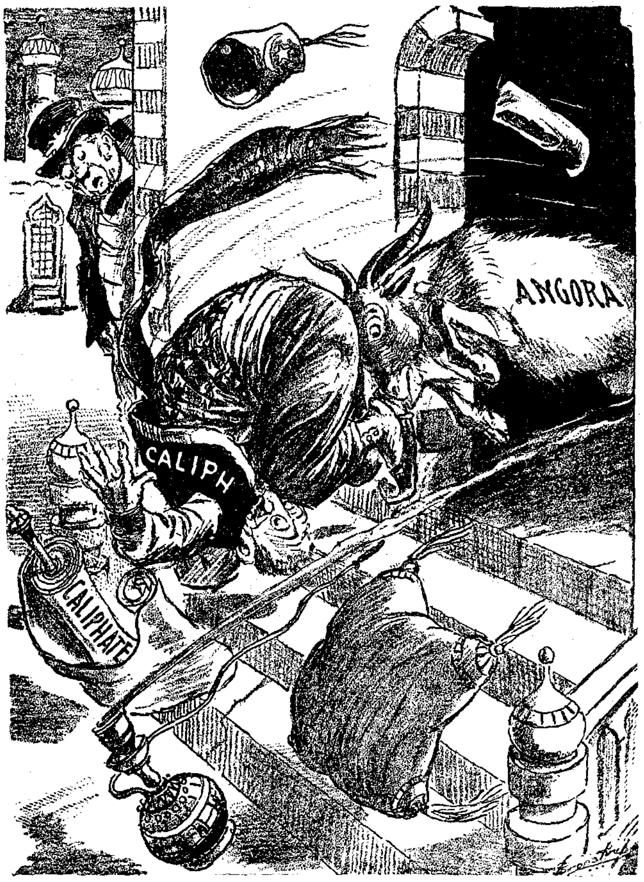
"To come closer to home, Booth Tarkington, after sitting like the John Karkless of his earliest novel for seven years on a rail-fence in Indiana, eventually found some one who would accept his 'Monsieur Beaucaire,' and with the publication of that delightful little tale became at once one of the most popular of American story-tellers. Yet 'Monsieur Beaucaire' had been repeatedly rejected for no other reason than that the author had told his story in some 14,000 words instead of making the length conform to commercial expediency. It was the same failure to build upon business principles that was responsible for Mr. Tarkington's 'Cherry' being held, after an acceptance that was once regarded as a bad editorial 'break,' for three years before publication.

"'Monsieur Beaucaire' is only one of the conspicuous American successes that point the fallacy of the policy of clinging blindly to the commercialized length. To allude to only a few, recall the careers as 'best-sellers' of Alice Hegan's 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch' and Jean Webster's 'Daddy Long-Legs' and on the score of sheer quality is there one of Edith Wharton's other books that reaches the heights attained by 'Ethan Frome'?"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

KEMAL'S BLOW AT ISLAM

IF IN SOME STRANGE MOOD, the President should designate Congress as the official fount of piety and regulator of our religion, it might rouse something of a ruction, or even a row, but if he made it also the religious authority for other lands too, it would be hard to say what might follow. Yet something much similar is being attempted, according to reports, by Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who has vested the powers of the Caliphate, or spiritual head of all Islam, in the Angora Parliament. The piety of the Angora lawmakers may be of a high order, despite the fact that they are busy just now handling the Mesopotamia oil concessions, yet the dispatches inform us that Kemal's deposition and exile of the Caliph strike the Moslem world as a policy likely to precipitate a religious crisis to which even the Christian world can not remain indifferent. "The Shadow of God Upon Earth" is long; it has endured through the Caliphs, or successors of Mohammed, for nearly 1,300 years, in Turkey for more than 400, and it is not to be dispelled, we are told, by the mere stroke of a simitar, even tho that simitar is held by the powerful Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The Ottoman dynasty is a "fatal mixture of religion and politics" no longer to be tolerated by a people under a republican form of government, said Kemal before the blow. "Let other Moslems—Indians, Egyptians, and Arabs—have Caliphs if they wish. As for us, we no longer recognize nor want any intermediary between ourselves and Allah." It is a revolution, we are told, as extraordinary as it would be for England or the United States to repudiate by law the principles of the Christian religion. It is true that the Caliphate is to be personified by the Turkish Parliament, according to an announcement by Mustafa Kemal, President of Turkey, but such an authority, we are told, will not fit in with Moslem ideas of a spiritual successor to the Prophet, and the way is open for dispute and dissension that may rock Islam to its ancient foundation.



SPRING HOUSECLEANING IN TURKEY
—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

The Moslems of Turkey are less than one-twentieth of the approximately 300,000,000 Moslems of the world, and to this great and widely spread body of religionists the Caliph is still the Shadow of God Upon Earth and successor of Abou Bekr, upon whom devolved the leadership of the faithful when Mohammed was gathered to his fathers. Every Friday Islam offers up prayers for the safety of the Caliph and the security and protection of his holy office. It may not pray for a Caliphate vested in a parliamentary body, and the exiled Caliph, Abdul Medjid, is reported to be preparing to reassert his spiritual authority. If the problem of the reestablishment of the Caliphate were purely a religious one, writes Louis A. Springer in the New York *Herald*, it would find its solution within Islam itself. Rulers have been assassinated and wars fought by Moslems for the Caliphate. But these incidents were in the times when Mohammedans lived in Mohammedan countries under Mohammedan rulers. To-day the great mass of the followers of Mohammed are under the sovereignty of Christian nations, and the question of a religious head for Islam has thus become interwoven with the complexities of international politics. The Caliphate, then, as was noted elsewhere in these pages in our issue of March 22, may become a bone of contention over which Christian nations as well as Moslem peoples may wrangle.

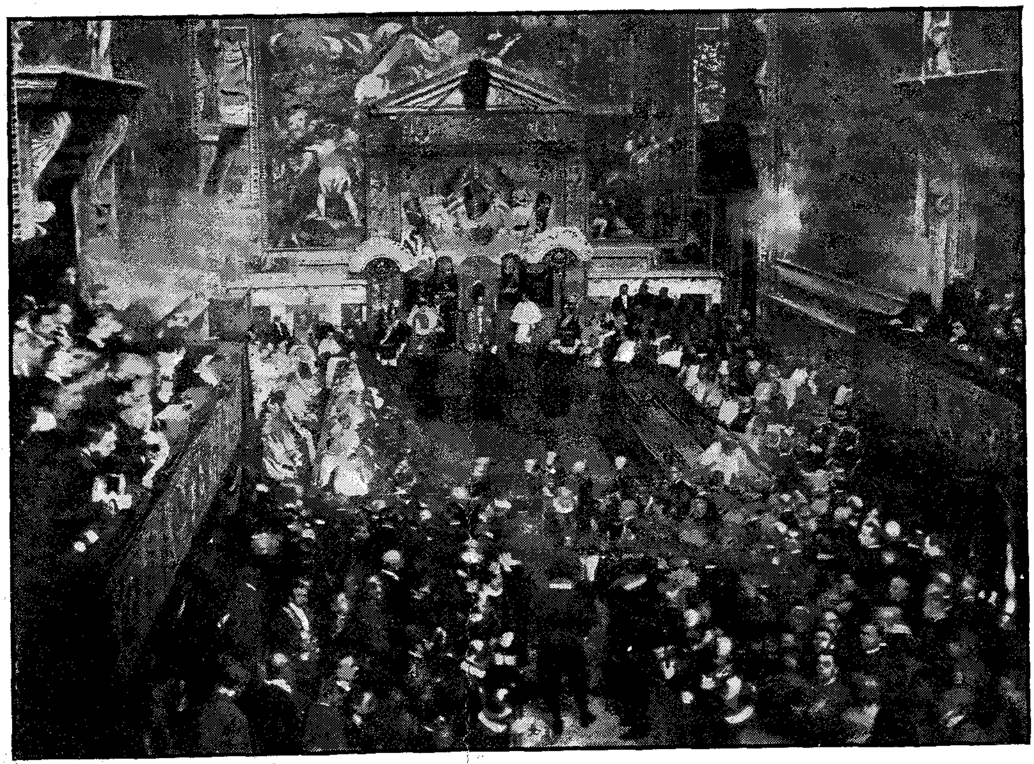
Turkey has held the Caliphate and the title of Caliph has been joined with that of the Ottoman Sultan since 1517. Before that and after the death of Mohammed the title was held by members of the Koreish, the Prophet's own tribe. Selim I acquired it for the Sultan from what was believed to be the last of the Abbasid, the main line of the Caliphal dynasty, claiming the right for Turkey because it was the greatest independent Moslem country. The objection that he did not belong to the Koreish was overcome by merely having himself adopted into the tribe by an imperial proclamation. Mr. Springer then gives us a bit of colorful history:

"He carried back with him to Constantinople the relics of the Prophet—his standard, mantle and hairs of his beard—and deposited them in the mosque of the little town of Eyoub, at the head of the Golden Horn. These relics have ever since been used in the ceremonial investments of the Sultans with the rank of Caliph and the Prophet's standard is the one that has been brought out when a jehad, or holy war, has been declared. The Sultans jealously guarded their right to the Caliphate—an instance of this as late as 1880 was cited by Sir George Birdwood, a Mohammedan scholar, who suggested that a descendant of the Abbassides was living in obscurity at Cairo and that he was really entitled to hold the office of Caliph. Within a week this man was mysteriously assassinated and no official effort was made to discover the assassin.

"Kemal was not without precedents for his arbitrary action in abolishing the Caliphate or deposing the Caliph. In the early history of the institution Caliphs reigned at Bagdad, Damascus and Cairo and others have set themselves up as Commanders of the Faithful at Cordova, Spain; Fez, Morocco and Sanaa, in Arabia. Of the ninety men who were dignified with the title of Caliph, thirty-six were forcibly deprived of it. Fourteen of them were murdered, seven deposed and murdered, three deposed and blinded, and twelve merely deposed. Twenty were killed in wars between opposing Moslem factions. Abdul

Medjid may have reason for congratulating himself that he escaped only with the loss of some of his wives and his jewels."

In washing his hands of the Caliphate, Kemal, says Peter Vischer in the New York *World*, would be satisfied to have half a dozen fight for the post, hoping that the squabbling would put an end to the business. But it may mean a revival. The abolition of the Caliphate is merely the beginning of great events, writes W. G. Tinckhom-Fernandez in the New York *Times*. "Not for a moment must it be assumed that the 300,000,000 of Islam will consent to its degradation as a plaything of republican Angora. There are many candidates for Caliph, both hereditary as of the blood of Koreish, the clan of Mohammed, like the Sherif Hussein of Mekka, and like the Aga Khan of Bombay, whose office as titular head of a large Moslem sect makes him eligible." A Turkish authority in London informs a *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent, however, that the abolition of the Caliphate should be viewed as part and parcel of a whole series of other changes which are taking place in the structure of the Turkish state. "What we are trying to do," he is quoted as saying, "is to evolve an efficient, modern, democratic state in which the rights of the individual are subordinated to the rights of the nation." In speaking of the task before the Turks he pointed out to the *Monitor* correspondent that the ecclesiastical authorities claim the right to lay down the proper method of growing a mustache, while many teachers in religious colleges believe the earth flat and balanced on the horns of a bull, and teach the pupils accordingly. Kemal, we are told, opposes all religious teaching in the schools.



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RECEIVING THE RED HAT

This scene, showing the elevation of Archbishop Dougherty (center, kneeling) to the Cardinalate, was duplicated when Archbishops Hayes and Mundelein were made members of the Sacred College.

But the Turkish peasant is devout, notes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and religion plays a big part in his daily life. "His centuries of Islamism may lead him to resent what the new Government has done. At any rate, it will confuse him for a time." Meanwhile, the Turks still hold some of the symbols of the Caliph's power—the green turban of Mohammed, his beard and staff. Egypt holds the sacred carpet of Mohammed, and claimants for the Caliph's throne have arisen in Mesopotamia, Egypt and Morocco. Thus, notes the Washington *Post*, "there is in the present dispute material which may shake the Mohammedan world to its foundations. The Islamic associations throughout India are being hurriedly summoned to consider the situation." They are protesting indignantly against the action of the Turkish Government, and Islam, they declare, "is faced with a crisis which can only be solved by a plebiscite of the entire Moslem world." Mustafa Kemal undoubtedly made a grave political mistake, believes Wilbur Forrest, a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and "Constantinople may even become the Islam symbol for hatred now that the Turkish nationalists, previous to the expulsion of the Caliphate, have unfrocked the Moslem priests, abolished the harems and veil and condoned liquor drinking." In common with some other observers, the San Diego *Union* notes that in abolishing the Caliphate Turkey surrenders the one great weapon with which it was wont to make Europe tremble. The factor that made a jehad, or holy war, to be feared, was the unity of 300,000,000 people, and the revolution in Turkey, says *The Union*, must be measured by a similar standard. For—

"We all know that Turkey has exerted an undefinable power in Europe. The ramifications of that power perhaps could never be fully traced, but it rested on religious authority. It was not the despotism of the Turkish Government itself, nor the purely military power of Turkey, that exacted a deep 'respect'—of a certain sort—from the great powers. It was the fact that the leadership of Turkish affairs and the leadership in a militant religion of these 300,000,000 human beings, were combined. To defy one was to challenge the other. The 'Sick Man of Europe' had at his elbow a vast powder magazine of racial hatreds and religious fanaticism. No one dared annoy him, lest he set a match to the powder!

"This reform that has come over Turkey seems likely, then, also to overcome it—for Turkey without supreme authority in the Mohammedan world is a Turkey shorn of its ancient and sinister power. In becoming 'better' Turkey has also become weaker.

"There is possible, however, one element of strength in Turkey's new position. This break with official religion offers an open door to Turkish democracy, but it appears doubtful, at least, if education and citizenship in Turkey have advanced to the stage where they can play any powerful part in the nation's advancement. Despotism and bigotry have ruled too long.

"Tremendous as the change is—fraught with significance for every great nation that attempts to rule a Moslem population anywhere—the reason for the change is probably only political ambition in the minds of a few. Perhaps the ambition is altruistic; perhaps not; but it will be a long time before Turkey can be compensated for the power she now gives up."

Obscure as the situation still is, remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, it is most interesting:

"It is said that the thousands of mosques scattered over Turkish soil will fall into a decay resembling the decay of churches in Russia. We may suspect, in fact, that the Turkish attitude toward Mohammedanism is very similar to the Bolshevist attitude toward Christianity in Russian territory that adjoins Turkey along thousands of miles."

THE NEW CARDINALS

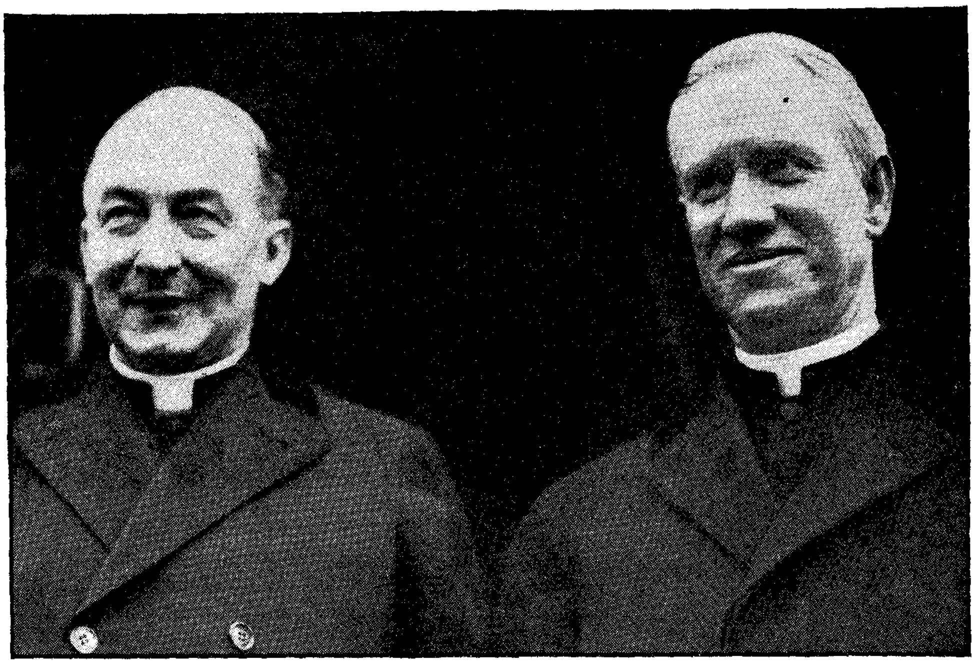
TWO MORE RED HATS are given to the United States in the promotion to the Cardinalate of Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, of New York, and Archbishop George W. Mundelein, of Chicago, both, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "as true Americans as the late Cardinal Gibbons and highly regarded even outside their own communion." The sentiment is widely echoed in the secular press. The character, ecclesiastical standing and rare personal merits of the two men, observes the Syracuse *Herald*, "leave no room for doubt that their elevation will be hailed with cordial approval by the communicants of their Church throughout the United States." New York takes a special pride in the elevation of the two prelates, since it was in New York that they were born and that they began the long road to seats in what one of them terms the great senate of the world. The United States now has four representatives in this body, the other two being Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, and Cardinal Dougherty, of Philadelphia. The entrance of Archbishop Hayes and Archbishop Mundelein into the College of Cardinals, we are told, is another forward step in shaping American representation in the great electoral body according to population and dignity, and is in line with the wishes of Pope Pius XI, whose admiration for America, already deep, was increased by the American relief work in Europe.

On the day when as Cardinals-elect the two Archbishops sailed for Rome and when hundreds were pressing them with congratulations and good wishes for the voyage, Archbishop Hayes said that the personal element should be removed as far as humanly possible. "It is not an honor to the individual," he said, "but to the official head of the diocese which is to be the most important diocese in Christendom." After all, he went on,

"The College of Cardinals in Rome is the great senate of the world, and to be called to sit in it means that the individual represents more than himself and must represent a large section of Christendom.

"I am more than happy these days to have found an expression in New York City from all classes and peoples of various beliefs who approve of the action of Pope Pius XI. I was deeply touched by the statement which came over the cable from Rome, stating that the Holy Father conferred this great dignity on the cities of Chicago and New York as tributes to America. I feel that both the Archbishop of Chicago and myself shall return with loftier inspiration and even greater consecration to serve God, our country and its glorious traditions."

Both of them labored hard for many years, added Cardinal-elect Mundelein, who was born on New York's East Side. Neither had a sudden rise, and those who have known them, he said, can testify that it was unremitting toil in their chosen paths rather than the possession of any brilliant talent which led them to high place in the esteem of their fellow men. "It would be well for the youth to remember the lesson that the centuries have always taught us," continued the Archbishop—"that success in life means a steady grind, a toilsome climb of the rough trail to the top of the mountain and to which there is no ascent by motor or airplane. A little less of self-indulgence and just a little more application and hard work in youth will bring a more successful and happier old age." Here it may be noted, as we are reminded by the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, that Patrick Joseph Hayes, orphaned when a small boy, devoted himself from his early youth to spiritual and educational training for the Church. George William Mundelein's grandfather was killed in the Civil War and the boy was urged to enter the Navy, an appointment to the Naval Academy being offered to him. Instead, he entered the service of his Church. Now, says the *Knickerbocker Press*, both these New York City boys "face, while yet in the prime of life, a field of widened activity and influence."



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NEW AMERICAN CARDINALS

Cardinals Mundelein and Hayes, whose "rare personal merits leave no doubt that their elevation will be hailed with cordial approval by the communicants of their Church throughout the United States."

It is, then, in recognition of their "exceptional qualifications," observes the Springfield *Republican*, that they have been promoted to their present high posts. This paper notes further that:

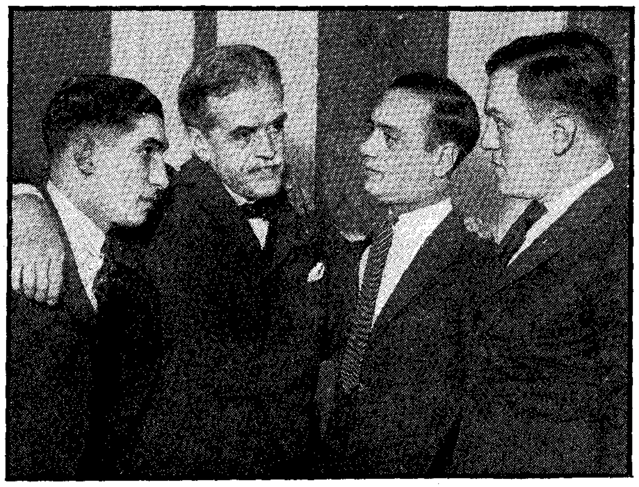
"The Catholic Church exhibits extraordinary discernment and judgment in the choice of its leaders. Executive ability, diplomacy and learning as well as devotion to the Church and power in defense of the faith are qualities that generally have characterized American archbishops. As Cardinals, Monsignors Hayes and Mundelein will continue to be Archbishops, with the added honor of participation in the counsels of the Church as a world institution. It is interesting that both these distinguished churchmen, born in a crowded district of Manhattan, came from the ranks of the people whose material and social advantages were only such as are enjoyed by the multitude.

"Both Archbishops Hayes and Mundelein have been praised for the sterling quality of their Americanism. Monsignor Hayes was Catholic Chaplain Bishop of the Army and Navy of the United States during the World War. As churchmen their position has been conservative. Monsignor Mundelein in 1907, when he was thirty-five years old, was made the first American member of the ancient Roman Academy of Arcadi by Pope Pius X for his able defense of the Pope's condemnation of modernism. Neither of the two Cardinals has yet become conspicuously known for such constructive accomplishment in the development of the Catholic Church in America in harmony with American institutions as marked the careers of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland; but many of the problems with which those two great churchmen and their wise associates successfully grappled have been solved."

And their rise in the hierarchy has been rapid, says the New York *Herald*, recalling that Archbishop Hayes was ordained a priest in 1892, was made Chancellor of the diocese by Archbishop Farley and rose from the position of bishop to his present office in a shorter time than any other man in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in America. In New York his service has been especially distinguished. The schools, the charities and the public institutions of the city, we are told, have profited from his constant and able attention. In Archbishop Mundelein's nomination recognition is given to the work of a "remarkably versatile servant; a church builder, chancellor, administrator, editor and educator." He rendered great service in Brooklyn, goes on *The Herald*,

"But it is his administration of the Chicago archdiocese, with its 1,500,000 Catholics, that has most brought him into prominence. Here he has established many churches, parochial schools, colleges, hospitals and welfare institutions. His centralization of the funds for Catholic charities and his tactful handling of the troublesome problem of nationality among the clergy have attracted especial attention.

"It is now almost a half century since John McCloskey, also born within what is now Greater New York, became the first American Cardinal. In that period an able band of men have shed honor upon the office. The personalities and achievements of Cardinal Falconio, who died in 1917; Cardinal Farley, who died in 1918; and Cardinal Gibbons, who died in 1921, are fresh in mind. The new Cardinals will take their places beside two prelates of tested capacity, Cardinal O'Connell of Boston and Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia. It is a happy circumstance that both of them are still comparatively young men, Archbishop Hayes being but fifty-six and Archbishop Mundelein not quite fifty-two."



Photograph by United

THUGS NO LONGER

Three reformed convicts listening to Alpheus Geer, whose watchword with the men of the underworld is, "kindness and common sense."

HUNGRY FOR RELIGIOUS BOOKS

THE FUNDAMENTAL ASSURANCE that this year will be a spiritual success lies in the fact, we are told, that the world is showing an eagerness and a hunger for spiritual truth that have not been manifested in a long period of time. Books on religion are being demanded on a scale never before recorded. With their fingers on the public's pulse, publishers are vying with each other in bringing out religious literature, and church news sometimes runs scandal off the front page of the newspapers. On the "most-called-for" lists of public libraries appear religious works, and a life of Christ is said to head the roster of best sellers in the non-fiction class. *The Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist) says:

"From books that deal with ecclesiastical points now in controversy in church circles, the increased demand reaches in one direction—to semi-religious and philosophical works, and in the other direction to the Bible itself. The Bible, a perennial best seller, sold better in the first nine months of 1923 than in all of 1922, and the 1923 total is likely to run 75 per cent. higher than for the preceding year. These are sales, not gifts. The American Bible Society's figures show that where ten persons were interested enough to pay money for a Bible in 1922, seventeen or eighteen felt the need in 1923.

"The reason for this awakening of the modern mind to the value of religious reading is commented upon recently by the head of the religious department of a great publishing house. He declared: 'The war upset the easy optimism current among us. It was followed by a year or two of exhaustion —of refusal to think and of license in pleasures—anything to fend off the disturbing queries that would not down. With the returning tides of life people have begun to think things over, to cast about for solid grounds of hopefulness in regard to the future; and that means at once new interest in philosophy and religion."

VIRTUE IN BLACKJACKERS

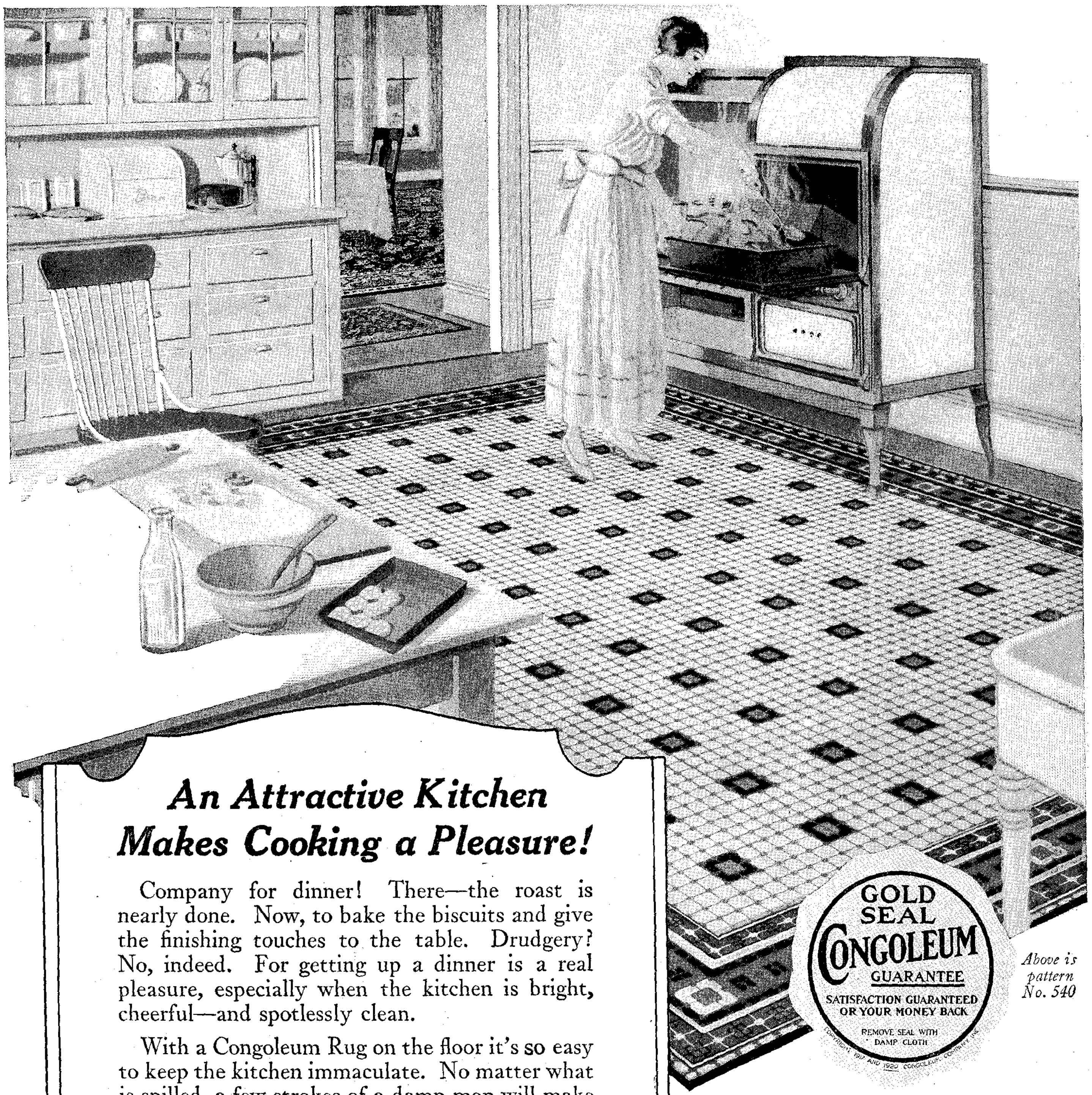
HE HAS SOJOURNED in almost every prison in the United States because of his activities in big hotels, but now "Hotel Bill" is going straight, thanks to a timely interest taken in his welfare, and he expects never to turn back. With "Hotel Bill"—their real names are not divulged—thirty-nine other former prison inmates gathered the other day at a dinner of the Marshall Stillman Movement in a New York restaurant to discuss crime and its punishment. Half a dozen judges, several wealthy newspaper publishers, business men and bankers and other members of free society sat down with the erstwhile criminals and heard seven of them admit that "getting without giving is all wrong." "Hotel Bill" said, according to press reports, that he spent twenty years in prison before he tried the straight and narrow path, and testimony to the soundness of the idea of Alpheus Geer, president of the Marshall Stillman Movement, that the criminal can be saved, that he possesses fundamental virtues which, if used along legitimate lines, would make a worth-while citizen of him, was voiced by the "Millionaire Kid," "Second Story Sam," "Jerry the Wop," and "New York Fagin." The "Millionaire Kid," former gang leader of the Bronx, said that not one of 300 former crooks reformed in three years had returned to his old haunts. "If 300 can do it," he is quoted as saying, "then why in hell can't 3,000 do it?" "New York Fagin" nodded assent, we are told, saying, "Three years ago we'd jack you over the nut and take your pocketbook and all of that and think nothing of it. But we don't now, and I wish the guys who call us ex-convicts would think up another name for us."

The Marshall Stillman Movement numbers, we are told, nearly 300 former criminals and is in touch with more than 1,000 men who have been active in crime, attempting to provide them with interests, recreation, and better opportunities. In explaining his aims to the meeting, Mr. Geer said, as he is quoted in *The Christian Science Monitor:*

"The agents of the Marshall Stillman Movement are not only welcome in the underworld of New York, but they are eagerly sought for. We do not come to criticize, censure or condemn anybody; we come to help them.

"We believe that if a human being thinks right, he will act right, and will be of benefit not only to the community but to himself. On the other hand, wrong thinking entails wrong action, which brings wrong results, and surely wrong results will result in moral death.

"There is a type of lad in New York that has never been touched by any ethical, moral or religious influence. He is the wild boy brought up in the bad lands of the city, who has a blackjack in one hand and a gun in the other, who cares for no man and for whom no man seems to care. But everybody is human, and we have found in the underworld that the guerrilla is a man of courage and heart and that he has well-defined virtues which, if used constructively, will make him a worth-while citizen. We try to give these youths a square deal and an open road to an honest life. Our watchword is 'Kindness with common sense.' We are men serving men."



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Company for dinner! There—the roast is nearly done. Now, to bake the biscuits and give the finishing touches to the table. Drudgery? No, indeed. For getting up a dinner is a real pleasure, especially when the kitchen is bright, cheerful—and spotlessly clean.

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

PERCY MACKAYE is not the only poet to explore the Southern Appalachians for material, it seems. Perhaps at the very time when MacKaye was living among the mountaineers of Kentucky, Du Bose Heywood was picking up mountain lore for use in his new book of verses, called "Skylines and Horizons," from which we select—

THE MOUNTAIN PREACHER

By Du Bose Heywood

In the red church with checkered window-panes
That squats among its cluttered graves, and stains
The laurelled clearing with its ugly blot,
He preached his God on Sunday, while the hot
Thin mountain air vibrated to the sound
Of hotter threats, and in from miles around,
Threading still trails through rhododendron gloom,
Came silent groups to fill his house of doom.

Raw-boned and thunder-voiced, with brandished fist,
He shouted of an arrant egotist
Swift to avenge a wrong, carrying hate
Beyond the grave, hurling a dire fate
On all who failed to follow his decree.
Until his God emerged, the Deity
Behind the mountain feud—the iron code
Of eye for eye was His. Slowly there showed,
Behind impassive faces, sullen fear
Of the all-seeing Foe they worshipped there.

Wednesday the freshet came; and Pigeon Creek,
That threads the laurel blossoms on a streak
Of morning sunshine, dropped its slender song,
Drew one deep breath, then lifting with a long
Slow shudder, hurtled like a tawny beast,
Froth-lipped and baying, oceanward and east,
Where the trail leads from church to Garvin's house.
Tom Garvin's boy was driving up the cows.
A vaulting seethe of water, trees and foam
Lunged for the bank, then curved and tumbled home.
On yellow chaos, and the sky's hard slate,
For one swift heart-beat, beauty, slim and straight,
Swung sharply upward, crumpled, hung and fell:
There may have been a cry—no one could tell.

That night, ten miles away, the preacher heard.
The first stream took his horse and rig; the third
Hurled him a mile down stream and gashed his head.
A sallow morning light lay on the bed
At Garvin's when he staggered through the door
And closed it very softly on the roar
Of hungry water. Slowly silence grew
And spread—and suddenly the watchers knew
There was a God, and He was very kind.
While the grim, silent man, with eyes gone blind,
Gathered the broken form that never stirred
Into his bleeding arms—and said no word.

THE London *Sphere* prints a good poem when it gets one, and so doesn't mind that this one is not now in the newspaper sense, timely. Nor do we:

DOWN LEVERIDGE WAY

By Agnes Grozier Herbertson

Old John Toms down Leveridge way,
He is that simple—so people say—
He hid a green switch under his sleeve,
And went shepherdin' on Christmas Eve.

He went to the meadows by Watson's Mill:
The water that flowed there is dried and still,
An' never a soul goes by alone,
So he had that green place all to his own.

But on the brightness of Christmas Morn
He rushed out cryin' that Christ was born,
His eyes like stars in his head wi' joy;
You'd have thought they was the eyes of a boy.

A-through the village he went an' more,
Knockin' an' callin' from door to door;
He cried that Christ was born again—*new*—
An' the folk that heard him they thought 'twas true.

He said that angels an' angels came
An' filled the meadows wi' bits o' flame,
An' sang of Christ that was born that day,
He rather thought 'twas down Leveridge way.

Folks told old Parson; they tell he said,
After ponderin' a bit in his head,
That Christ might surely be born again
For simple an' true-believin' men.

He said he rather wished he'd 'a' been
Wi' old John Toms in them meadows green,
Hearing the golden angels say
That Christ was born—down Leveridge way.

IN his new long poem, which fills a little book, Edwin Arlington Robinson tells how Fernando Nash, having signed away his birthright and wasted his genius and his years, became at forty-five "a pentient Hercules." The opening passage, here reproduced under the title of the book, vividly portrays Mr. Robinson's hero—

THE MAN WHO DIED TWICE

By Edwin Arlington Robinson

If I had not walked aimlessly up town
That evening, and as aimlessly walked back,
My glance had not encountered then, if ever,
The caps and bonnets of a singing group
That loudly fought for souls, and was at first
No more than a familiar spot of sound
And color in a long familiar scene;
And even at that, if an oblique persuasion
Had not withheld me and inveigled me
To pause, I should have passed as others did,
Never to guess that while I might have touched him,
Fernando Nash was beating a bass drum
And shouting Hallelujah with a fervor
At which, as I remember, no man smiled.

Not having seen him for so many years,
And seeing him now almost as one not there
Save in remembrance or imagination,
I made of his identity, once achieved,
The ruin of a potential world-shaker—
For whom the world, which had for twenty years
Concealed him and reduced him, had not shaken.
Here were the features, and to some degree
The massive aggregate of the whole man,
Where former dominance and authority
Had now disintegrated, lapsed, and shrunken
To an inferior mystery that had yet
The presence in defeat. At a first view,
He looked a penitent Hercules, none too long
Out of a hospital. But seeing him nearer,
One read where manifest havoc must for years
Have been at work. What havoc, and what work,
I partly guessed; for I had known before
That he had always been, apart from being
All else he was, or rather along with it,
The marked of devils—who must have patiently
And slowly crucified, for subtle sport,
This foiled initiate who had seen and felt
Meanwhile the living fire that mortal doors
For most of us hold hidden. This I believe,
Though some, with more serenity than assurance,
May smile at my belief and wish me well.

Puzzled, I waited for a word with him;
And that was how I came to know all this
That I should not have known, so he averred,
But for a memory that survived in him
That I had never yelped at him with others,
Who feared him, and was not among the biters,
Who, in the years when he was dangerous
Had snapped at him until he disappeared
Into the refuge of remoter streets
And partly was forgiven. I was grateful—
Assuring him, as adroitly as I might,
That had he written me down among the biters,
I should have mourned his error. "Let them go,
They were so near forgotten," he said once,
Up there in his gaunt hall-room not long after,
"That memory now becomes a punishment
For nourishing their conceit with my contempt
As once I did. What music have they made
So different in futility since then
That one should hear of it? I make a music
That you can hear all up and down Broadway,
Glory to God! Mine are the drums of life—
After those other drums. I had it—once.
They knew I had it, and they hated me
For knowing just what they had. I had it—once!"
At that his eyes glowed and his body shook,
And it was time to go. Fernando Nash,
I saw, would not be long in going farther.
The rough resentful egoist I had known
Was now a shell. The giant had been reduced;
And the old scorn that once had been his faith
Was now a sacrificial desperation.

TRUTH and irony struggle in these lines in *The Lyric West* (Los Angeles), and the balance may fall either way.

TO THOMAS GRAY

By W. K. Jones

They say you took seven years to write one poem
Laboring over every line like a telescope-maker
Over a crystal.
What good did it do you?
Cut off from your fellows,
Your thoughts were interned in your graveyard,
And you became so much a part of your poem
That school-children to-day ask,
"Who wrote Gray's Elegy?"

If you but slew a king,
Or stabbed a pope,
Or buried alive a general in that graveyard,
You could have done it in less time,
And won more fame.

Why polish a line
And search for a similar sounding word
To finish the following line?
You could have sold enough verse
To buy the church and all,
If only you were a *Vers Libre* poet,
Thomas Gray!

THE New York *Evening Post* brings us these charming lines:

TO AN IRISH BLACKBIRD

By James MacAlpine

Wet your feet, wet your feet,
This is what he seems to say,
Calling from the dewy thicket
At the breaking of the day.

Wet your feet, wet your feet,
Silver toned he sounds the call
From his bramble in the thicket
When the dew is on the fall.

Many times in lands far distant,
In my dreams I hear him play
On his flute within the thicket,
Ere the showers have passed away.

Years have passed since last I heard him,
Since I said a sad adieu,
To the early Irish morning
With the rainbow tinted dew.

And I still can hear him calling
And the call comes clear and sweet,
And I still can see the mornings
With the dew about my feet.

Wet your feet, wet your feet,
Silver toned he sounds the call
From his bramble in the thicket
When the dew is on the fall.

Power–
Harmonized!

THE builders of the Cadillac have always endeavored to be scrupulously conservative in reciting its merits.

But they would be carrying conservatism to extreme lengths if they failed to point out how widely the margin of Cadillac leadership has been increased by the vital improvements incorporated in the New V-63, and particularly in its 90° V-Type eight-cylinder engine.

What Cadillac engineers have done in the V-63 is to introduce entirely new principles of motor design.

Due to the unique construction of its compensated crankshaft the V-63 engine is inherently balanced. The crankshaft, with its throws in two planes, and with four compensating weights, is so designed that the forces which have a tendency to produce vibration are opposed, thus cancelling each other at all engine speeds.

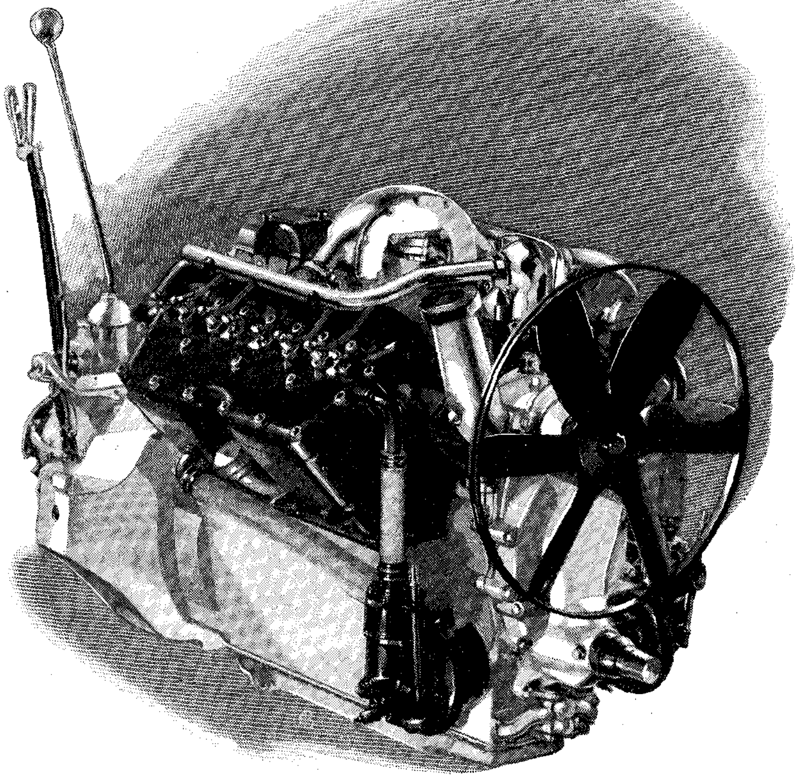
The 90 degree included angle between the cylinder blocks is of course retained in the V-63 engine, as it allows an even spacing of power impulses which is not possible in V-Type engines where the included angle is more or less than 90 degrees.

The effect of the compensated crankshaft, found only in the new Cadillac, is to eliminate all perceptible vibration and to harmonize the V-63 engine to a degree of smoothness and quietness unequalled in European or American manufacture.

Owners, who have driven the V-63 at all speeds, say they are scarcely aware of the motor's presence, so silently, evenly and steadily does it function.

As performance of this character has long been the goal of automotive engineers, the importance of the new harmonized and balanced 90° V-Type eight cylinder engine can scarcely be overestimated.

It is, in the fullest sense, an engineering achievement, and its obvious results are higher operating efficiency, more pronounced smoothness, greater resistance to wear, and even longer life than have been hitherto possible.



STANDARD OF THE WORLD

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Division of General Motors Corporation

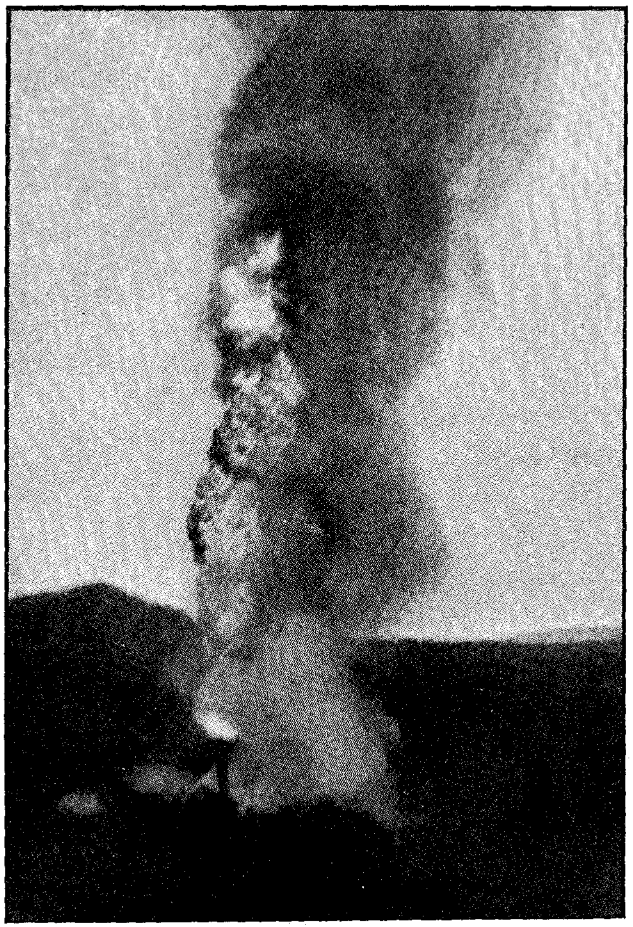
CADILLAC

V-63

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

OILY MEXICO—HORN OF PLENTY, OR LEAKY SIEVE?

THEY ARE JUST MOPPING UP after a little revolution suppressed, with our assistance, down in Mexico. Press reports said, naturally enough, that the trouble was between two rival Mexican factions, each with an eye on the "liquid gold" that flows so free in the Tampico oil-fields. The United States, however, it appears, had a rather larger financial interest in the matter than did both of the two warring Mexican parties put together. Mexico has the greatest oil-wells in the world, which may help to account for the fact that more of the country is owned by outsiders than by Mexicans. Americans lead the foreign investors, with something like a billion dollars invested down there, a sum that is said to represent more than one-third of the total wealth of the nation. "If you look at the map," suggests Frank G. Carpenter, the globe-trotting writer, who has lately been looking into conditions in the country below the Rio Grande, "you will see that Mexico has the form of a horn of plenty, tilted up, with its tip at Yucatan and its great, gaping mouth spread across our entire southern border." The common use of horns of plenty, it might be mentioned, is to provide plenty of good picking for people who are so lucky as to be able to get into them, but, in the present case if much has been taken out, much has also been put in. The country may look like a cornucopia, but it seems to have a good many qualities of the sieve. According to Mr. Carpenter, writing in his new book, "Mexico" (Doubleday, Page & Co.):



Photographs from "Mexico," by Frank G. Carpenter, courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co.

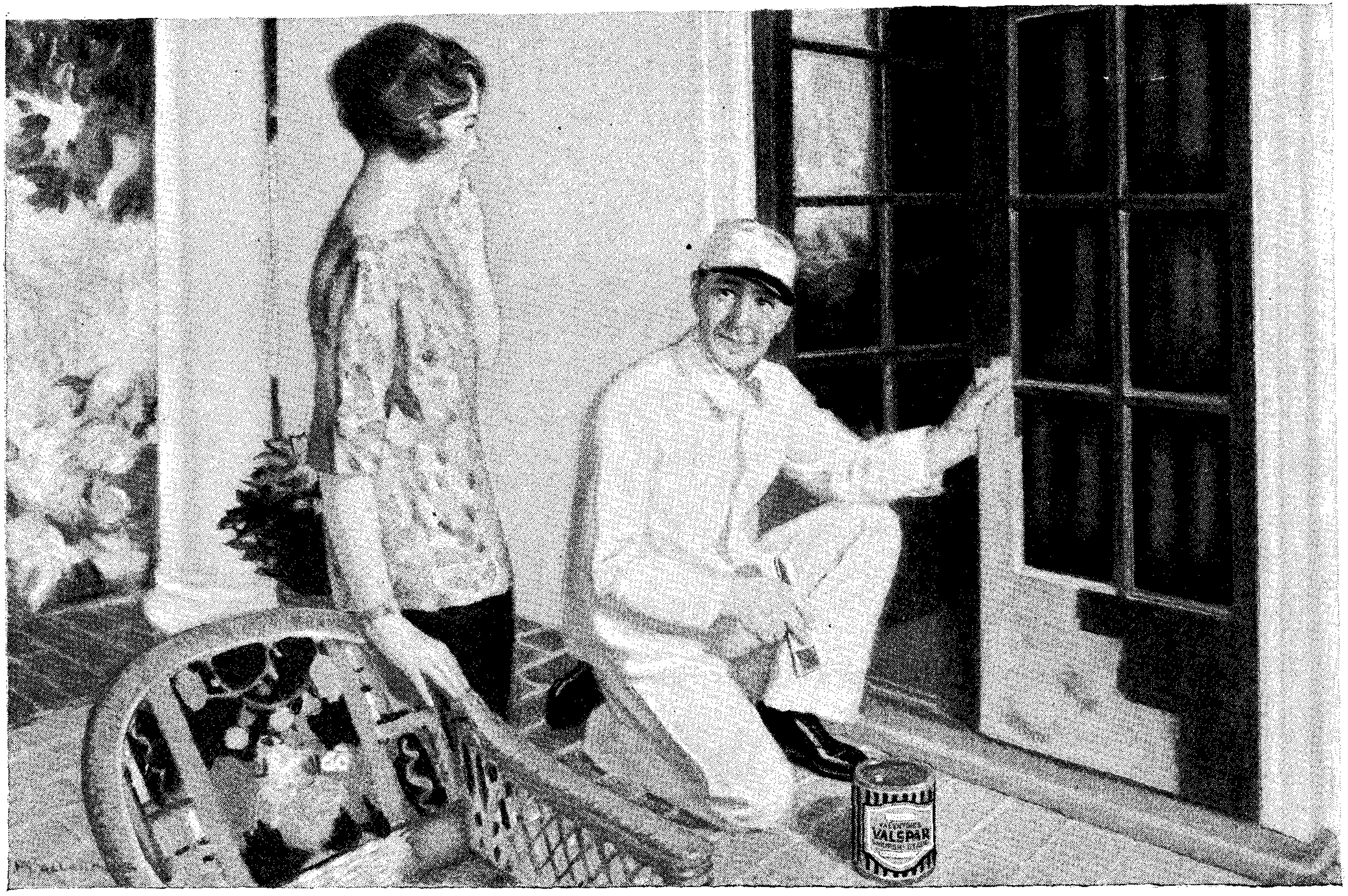
A PILLAR OF FIRE, VISIBLE FOR HUNDREDS OF MILES

When a Mexican oil-gusher bursts into flame, it is almost as pyrotechnical as an erupting volcano. People were able to read newspapers 17 miles away by the light of one such blazing well.

> Into this horn the United States has been pouring a stream of dollars, like so many golden grains of wheat falling into a sack. This has been going on for a generation, until now our investments in Mexico exceed one billion dollars, so much that if each dollar earned but five cents a year, the return would be more than enough to give an annual income of one hundred dollars to every citizen of Cincinnati or Buffalo.
>
> I have before me a balance sheet of the Republic, showing what portions of her wealth are owned by the various nationalities. The figures come from every available source, including the Mexican Federal and State Governments, reports of our own consular officers, and statements from bankers and managers having to do with the financing and operation of properties in Mexico. According to these estimates, Americans own more in Mexico than any other nationality; the British come next, and then the French, Germans, Spanish, Dutch, Belgians, and Swiss, in the order named. The share of the Mexicans is less than one-third of the whole.
>
> The high tide of foreign investment was reached in the last days of Diaz, just before the ten years of revolution began. American millions were pouring into the country. Then came the revolutions, and, as the upheaval continued, the country was thrown into a turmoil and the unsettled conditions grew steadily worse. The balance sheets of the foreign corporations were strewn with figures in red ink, representing losses, and capital was frightened away. During this period the oil companies in the Tampico district were about the only foreign interests to increase their holdings and extend their operations. Even after Mexico quieted down, capital remained distrustful and the resumption of our peaceful invasion came very slowly. With the exception of the financing of a few mining and water-power projects in the northern and western parts of the country, the new money so far invested has been largely to preserve the existing properties. Meantime, huge claims for damages to life and property had piled up and the international bankers had to be called in to work out a plan by which Mexico might pay what she owes to the rest of the world.
>
> Let me make a comparison showing the effect of the ten years of civil war and disorder upon the development of Mexico. Suppose you had a contract for working another man's farm, you to furnish everything, even to the household equipment. Suppose that after you have put in your money and are hard at work on the job, the owner and his family should quarrel and start to tear the whole farm to pieces, destroying the expensive tools and furniture you have provided and driving off your workmen and even shooting them down. Would you not feel like calling in the police to stop the fighting or at least to protect your property from danger?. Would you not demand from the head of the family a guaranty that in future your rights should be respected? That was the condition of Mexico during the revolution. It explains the attitude of the American and other foreign investors to-day.

Mexico, it seems, has always lacked the capital and the technical knowledge necessary to develop her resources. These things must come from outside, believes Mr. Carpenter, and most of her great enterprises must be financed by foreigners. It is interesting to know, he goes on:

> How our investments in Mexico compare with those of the other nations. The country has about sixteen thousand miles of railways. In these the Mexican Government owns most of the common stock, but British and American capitalists own the preferred stocks and bonds.
>
> Taking the item of mines, the Mexicans own much less than we do. Their mine investments amount to twenty million dollars while ours are nearly five hundred million dollars, a sum that equals more than three-fourths the value of all the mineral properties in the country. We own two-thirds of the smelters and an equal proportion of the petroleum now being developed and have put many millions into lands, factories, and


VALENTINE'S
VALSPAR

The Painter Wins His Bet!

It happened at Wyndecrest, the charming Dickerson farm residence, outside of Dayton, Ohio. The letter from Mrs. Dickerson reads:

> "Each spring it has been necessary to have the French doors and the ceilings of the porch varnished because of their weather-beaten appearance. Last summer we had an old reliable painter do the work and he made a bet with us that he would put a varnish stain on those doors that would remain just as bright and unclouded the year after, as it did when it was just put on.
>
> "He then handed us a can marked Valspar Varnish-Stain which he put on the doors; then Valspar Varnish for the ceiling. Still I was skeptical.
>
> "The winter has been most severe. Rain and snow have beaten around our house, but the doors and ceiling remain beautifully bright and unchanged by the weather. No wonder Mr. Painter's eyes twinkled when he made so generous a guarantee, for he bet on a sure thing."

All three forms of Valspar—Valspar Varnish, Valspar Varnish-Stains and Valspar-Enamels—are immune to damage from weather and water. Their durability has astonished the most skeptical. They come through almost unbelievable service without harm!

Send for a sample can of these finishes! The coupon below will save you money. Use it today!

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VALSPAR
VARNISH-STAIN
Will Not Turn White
CLEAR VALSPAR
LIGHT OAK VALSPAR
DARK OAK VALSPAR
WALNUT VALSPAR
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Largest Manufacturers of High Grade Varnishes in the World

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Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

The famous Valspar boiling water test

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 460 Fourth Ave., New York

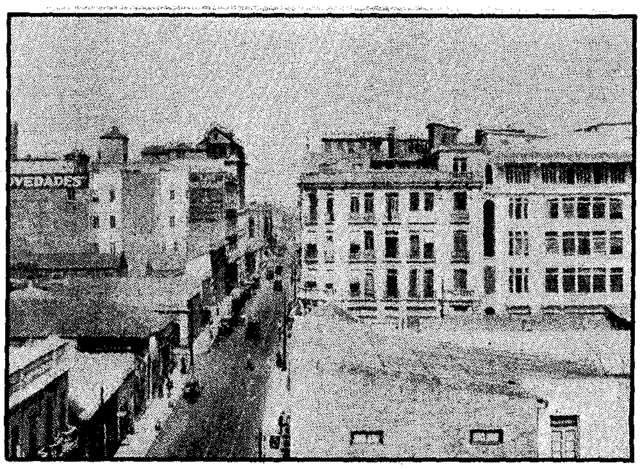
I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sample can checked at right. (Only one sample per person of each product supplied at this special price.) Print full mail address plainly.

Valspar-Stain . ☐
State Color ....
Valspar . . . ☐
Valspar-Enamel ☐
State Color ....

Dealer's Name........................
Dealer's Address........................
Your Name ....
Your Address........................ City........................

L. D. 3-29-24

> other industries. We have more than one hundred million in timber lands, ranches and farms.
>
> The Mexican investments in live stock are more than five times those of the Americans. They have also large holdings in houses and personal property, and they do the bulk of the real-estate business. They own many of the hotels, theaters, and breweries, and about half of the bank stock, the remainder of which is chiefly in the hands of the French.



TAMPICO, NICKNAMED "GRINGOLANDIA"

The oil metropolis is so full of the signs of Yankee enterprise that the Mexicans consider it "Gringoized." Office-buildings, banks, hotels, railways, and oil-tanks and pipe-lines are run by Americans.

> Our newspapers frequently publish reports that the Japanese are trying to get control of the Mexican lands. As a matter of fact, all the land held by them is worth no more than three-quarters of a million dollars. The Chinese have two-thirds as much.

It is in the Mexican oil-fields, however, that foreign capital finds its real horn of plenty—or sieve, as the case may be. An actual count, recently made, says Mr. Carpenter, showed that three hundred oil companies are at work in the fields. American firms lead both in number and assets, the British are next, followed by Dutch, Spanish and Mexicans. The disputes between our own Government and the various administrations in Mexico, both during and since the revolutions, have grown largely out of the treatment of the oil companies by the Mexican authorities. Basically, the whole matter comes down to a question as to how much Americans are to get for their capital and trouble and how much is to go to the Mexican Government. Describing the famous oil country itself, Mr. Carpenter writes:

> Tampico is the world's greatest oil port. It often ships nine million barrels of oil in a month. In the amount of tonnage entering and leaving its harbor, it is the second port on the Atlantic Coast of North America. For miles from the shore the surface of the Gulf is often covered with a scum of oil which incoming tankers have blown out along with their water ballast, and the sweet, sickish smell of petroleum fills the air of the whole region. Ships from all parts of the globe come in riding light and high and go out loaded to the water-line with Mexican oil.
>
> The city lies about seven miles back from the coast on the north bank of the Panuco River, up which big tankers can go for a distance of about fifteen miles. Constant dredging is necessary to clear the channel of the silt brought down by the stream, and the oil companies complain that this costs them about three hundred thousand dollars a year. The Mexican Government imposes a harbor tax of ten cents a ton on all shipping, the proceeds of which are supposed to be spent in dredging the channel. The customs wharf and the jetties and other harbor improvements, designed and built by foreign engineers, have cost millions. The river gives sufficient harborage for scores of vessels, and five or six big ocean steamers can lie alongside the customs wharf at one time.
>
> Twenty years ago Tampico was a miserable little town where filth, poverty, and pestilence prevailed. Yellow fever stalked through the rough stone streets, in the middle of which ran open sewers. To-day the city has a hundred thousand people and is clean, well-lighted, and up-to-date.
>
> Tampico is a natural port for a large territory of wonderful agricultural possibilities as well as for the mining industry of northeastern Mexico. Some day, perhaps, when the oil-wells no longer flow liquid gold, and the agricultural and mining resources are more largely developed, it may be known as a general commercial city. But just now it is the oil developments that make it the livest town in the Republic.
>
> To-day Tampico is the most American city in Mexico and the Mexicans themselves call it "Gringolandia." Side by side with old Spanish houses are seven- and eight-story office buildings of steel, brick and concrete. The Imperial, the best hotel, is built in the American style, and is under American management. The railways to Monterey and San Luis Potosi were constructed with capital from the States, and an American steamer will take me from Tampico to New York. All of the oil-wells were brought in by American drillers and all are equippe with American machinery. The Americans have even bee able to inject into the Mexicans here some of the push and energy of Uncle Sam's nephews.

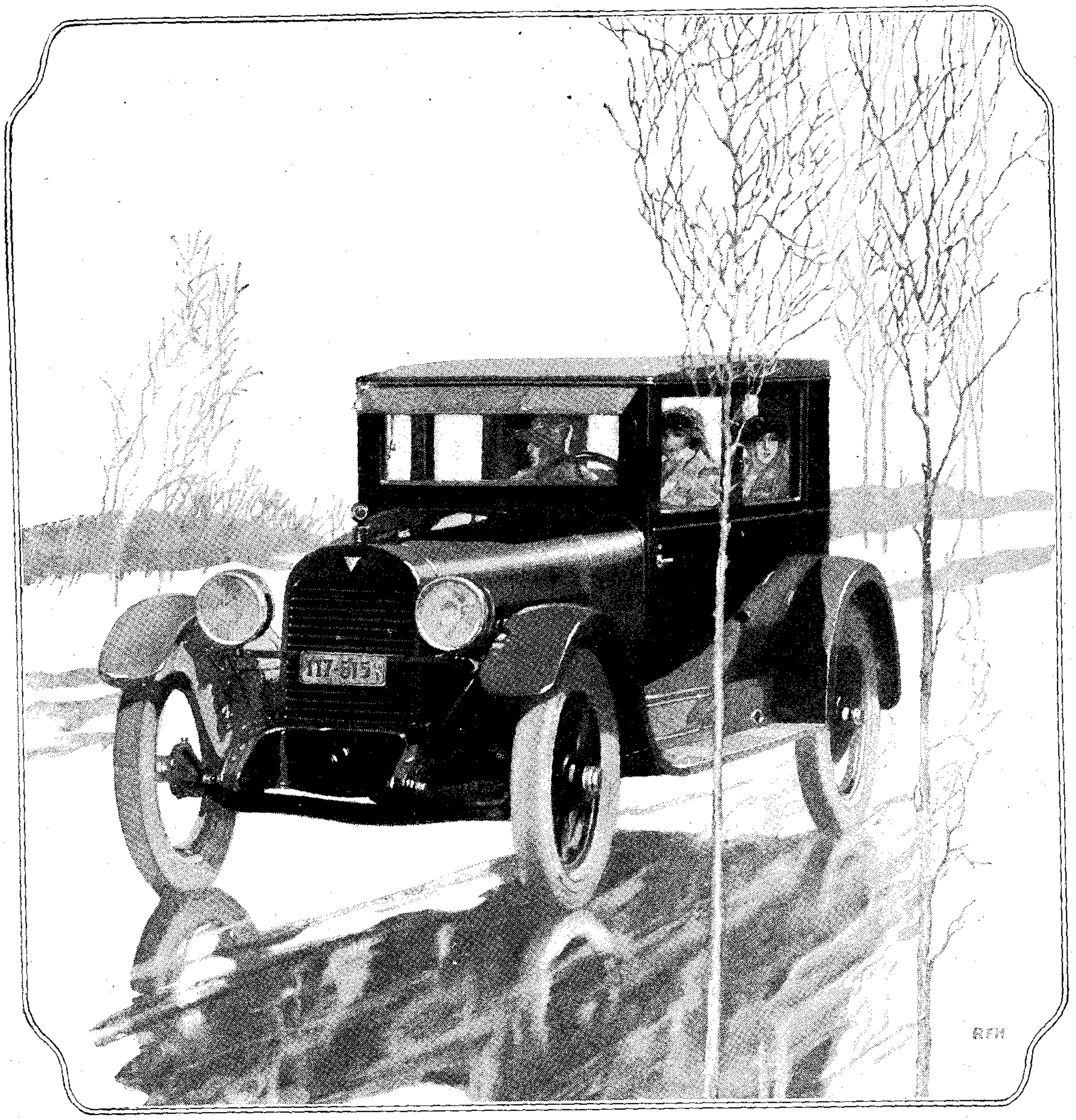
Nevertheless, says Mr. Carpenter, altho our people have had the largest part in opening up this, the most remarkable oil reservoir ever discovered, other foreigners have shared in its development. The corporations now working are chiefly American and British, altho smaller Italian, French, German, Scandinavian, Spanish, and Mexican companies are in active operation. As for the fields themselves:

> The light oil-fields extend for hundreds of miles along the Mexican Gulf. The profitable wells are scattered from about sixty miles south of Tampico to Tuxpam; and oil in paying quantities has been found farther south on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The exact width of the territory is not defined, but the region in which the prospecting is going on is about as large as the State of Illinois. They are now taking oil out thirty miles back from the sea. The best wells have a depth of from sixteen hundred to twenty-four hundred feet.
>
> The famous gusher, Potrero del Llano No. 4, was bored in 1910, and when the oil was struck it burst forth in a great stream which rose to the height of four hundred feet and continued to flow for more than three months before it could be controlled. During that time the petroleum was pouring out at the rate of five thousand barrels an hour. It covered the whole country, filling the rivers and lakes and contaminating the creeks. The oil spread over the grazing and drinking-places of the cattle and caused the death of thousands. Vast quantities of oil flowed out to the sea, and the Mexican Gulf had a coating of petroleum for three hundred miles along that part of its coast.
>
> In their efforts to stop this enormous waste, the Pearson syndicate dug a reservoir covering several acres and ran the petroleum into it. This reservoir had a capacity of more than three million barrels, and it took just twenty-eight days to fill it. The great danger was fire, against which every precaution was taken. Guards were on duty both day and night. All vegetation was cut back to a distance of three hundred feet. Arc-lamps were kept burning at night to aid in the watch. After a flow of three months, the engineers succeeded in putting on the caps and the great gusher was finally brought under control. The well was then connected with a pipe-line which carried the oil off to the tanks and the coast.

A KITCHEN ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF "GRINGOLANDIA"

This corner of a native hut, tho by no means Americanized, is said to be completely equipped with culinary arrangements. Slight drawbacks are a leaky roof and "a floor of flea-infested dust."

Another enormous gusher, perhaps even more spectacular



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New Coach
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This Hudson Coach will satisfy your every closed car need at a saving of $500 to $1200. Once you drive it, you will not likely ever be content with the type of chassis you must accept in other moderate-priced closed cars.

New lines make it one of the most beautiful cars ever built by Hudson. It provides more passenger room and improved ease of riding.

The new Super-Six chassis retains all the power, dash and reliability for which everyone knows Hudson. It is even smoother in performance. Starts instantly. Is much more economical in gasoline and oil. Every phase of operation, control and reliability marks it the greatest of all Super-Sixes. It is absolutely trustworthy and so far as any piece of machinery can be is free from need of mechanical attention.

In choosing your next car be sure to see the Coach. It will cost you less even than many open cars, that from a performance standpoint are not at all comparable to the Hudson.

New Models

Speedster	$1350
7-Pass. Phaeton	1425
New 7-Pass. Sedan	2145
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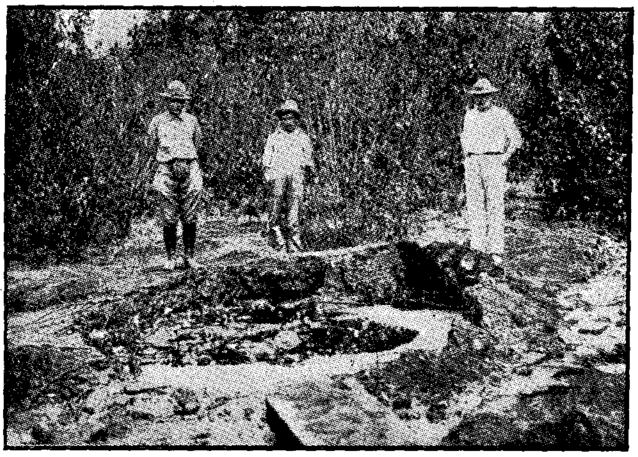
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN



OIL-POOLS THAT TELL OF FORTUNES UNDERNEATH

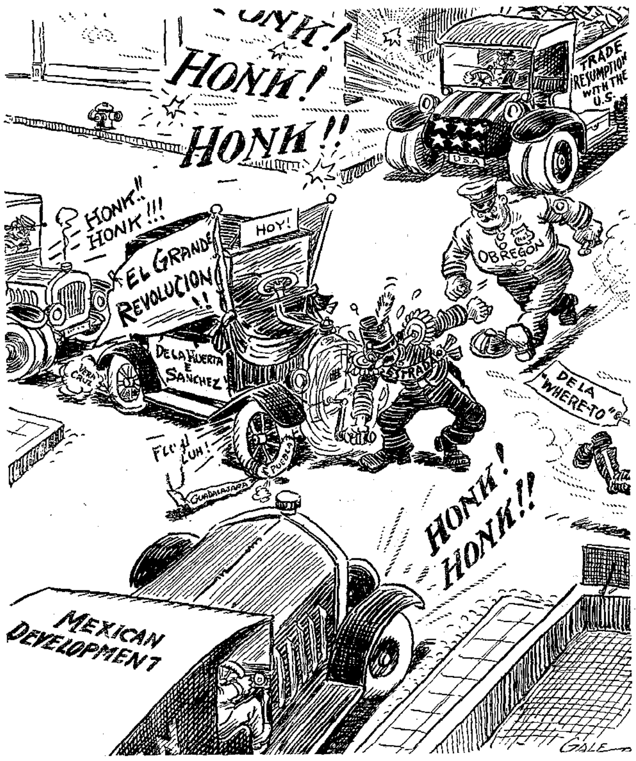
These surface puddles are invaluable guides to prospectors, but dangerous to men and beasts. The Aztecs used to burn chapopote, as the sticky mass is called, on the altars of their gods.

was the Dos Bocas, near the mouth of the San Geronimo River, sixty-seven miles south of Tampico. This was struck at a depth of eighteen hundred feet. As Mr. Carpenter relates:

> It was opened on the Fourth of July, 1908, and provided the greatest Independence Day fireworks ever seen. The oil, which rushed forth at the rate of about four thousand barrels an hour, caught fire from the boiler of one of the engines, and the immense column of smoke and flame rose, it is said, to a height of two thousand feet. The blaze measured from forty to seventy-five feet in width. The fire kept going for more than two months, and it has been estimated that something like one hundred thousand barrels of oil was daily consumed before it was put out. At night the blazing torch could be seen more than two hundred miles away on the Mexican Gulf. It illuminated the whole country, and at midnight newspapers could be easily read seventeen miles away.
>
> Huge sums were spent in efforts to shut off this Dos Bocas well. The owners tried in every way to extinguish the flames, but it was only when the salt water of some subterranean channel broke through that they were checked. The salt water mixed with the oil and ruined the well. To-day there is a steady stream of hot salt and sulfur water flowing from the Dos Bocas crater into the ocean.
>
> Other famous producers were Casiano No. 7 and Cerro Azul No. 4 of the Mexican Petroleum Corporation. The former yielded more than seventy-five million barrels of oil before the salt water flowed in, and the latter has exceeded that enormous production.
>
> These are not fairy-stories. The Potrero del Llano No. 4 was drilled under the supervision of the late C. W. Hayes, once an engineer of the United States Geological Survey. Two days before oil was struck, Dr. Hayes had left the discouraged drillers for a trip into the country. As he made off on his mule, he told them that they would probably reach oil within twelve feet. He was only fifty miles away, and the drill had gone down seven feet, when the oil and gas threw the tools high into the air and the well began to flow at a ten-thousand-barrel rate. It steadily increased. Within twenty-four hours the flow was twenty thousand barrels. The next day it was thirty thousand, and the gain continued until the daily output reached one hundred and sixty thousand barrels. The well had a pressure of more than eight hundred pounds to the square inch, and the oil flowed through eight-inch pipes to the tanks.
>
> The oil-well is said to be the largest of history. The Lucas gusher, at Spindletop, Texas, flowed seventy-five thousand barrels for a day or two and the production of some of the Russian wells is reported at slightly more than one hundred thousand barrels daily, but none, except possibly Cerro Azul No. 4, has approached the yield of No. 4 of Potrero del Llano.
>
> This is the first big oil-well that has ever been found in limestone. All the great wells of Russia and California have been in sand formations, involving cave-ins and other handicaps before they could be controlled and their flow could be cared for.
>
> Oil-wells like these are apparently veritable streams of gold. This is so where the owners can control sufficient acreage around their wells, but where the ownership is held in small parcels, competing companies may be able to tap the same pool. In such cases it is necessary to work rapidly; this leads to feverish haste with disregard of expense. It tends also to overproduction, which means lower prices. It costs anywhere from fifty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to drill a well, and by no means is every well a producer. The oil-field south of Tampico has made many millions of dollars for some and lost millions for others.

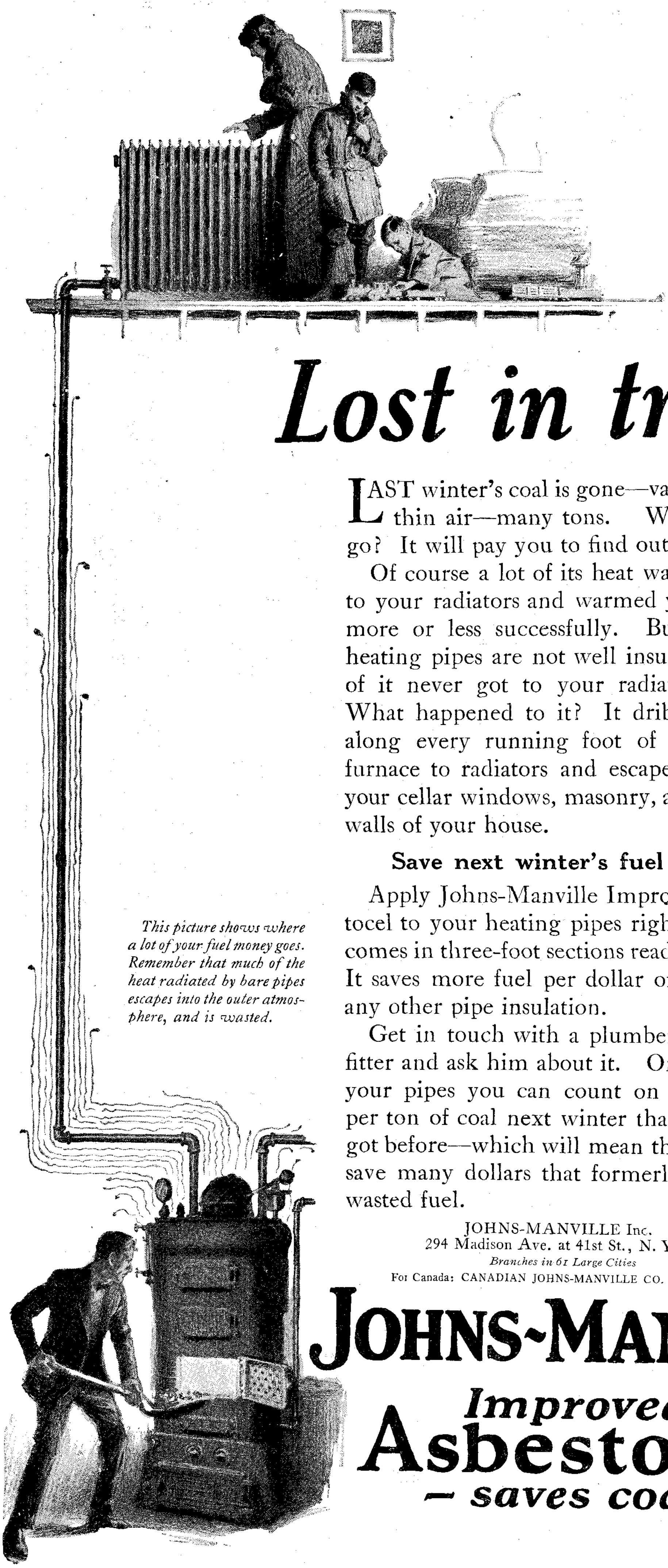
The foreign holdings in Mexico, especially those of the American interest, says Mr. Carpenter, are in the hands of corporations accustomed to do things on a big scale. The capitalization of many of the companies is figures in tens, and even hundreds of millions. The writer goes on to give this brief glimpse of present investments and future possibilities:

> The holdings in lands are enormous. In one list of foreign enterprises I find that seven of the American firms each owns more than a million acres and dozens of others control tracts of one hundred thousand acres and more. The largest holdings are those of the cattle, lumber, and rubber companies. Claims for damages to American properties, growing out of the revolutionary disturbances, have been estimated to amount to nearly half a billion dollars. No one expects such a huge sum will be collected, but the figure emphasizes the magnitude of our interests in Mexico. It also explains why the official relations between Washington and Mexico City will be somewhat complicated for decades to come.
>
> With the many big companies already in the field it is foolish to suppose that the real opportunities to make money in Mexico will ever go begging. Nevertheless, every period of prosperity brings into being fraudulent schemes to catch the little investor. Oftentimes the stock of such companies is sold with the promise of profits of from two hundred to five hundred per cent. Such companies are usually frauds pure and simple, and the man who buys these stocks is sure to lose his money.
>
> Many of the Americans interested in Mexican properties are on the ground to look after them. There are hundreds of miners, and engineers of all kinds. The chicle industry, which keeps millions of jaws chewing gum, has been developed entirely by men and money from the United States.
>
> Indeed, the record of Americans here is unique. I am told that every oil-well has been drilled by an American, and that American workmen have set up every piece of machinery used in the mines. For many years, the railroads were managed by Americans who filled all the better-paid positions, from superintendents to conductors and firemen. The Mexicans now operating the railroad machinery and equipment got their training under Americans. Our doctors and dentists are especially successful, the latter often putting peas of silver amalgam into Mexicans' mouths and taking pumpkins of gold out of their pockets. Every large city has its American colony, and an


-ONK!
HONK!
HONK!!
TRADE RESUMPTION WITH THE U.S.
USA
HONK!!
HONK!!!
HOY!
EL GRANDE REVOLUCION!!
DE LA HUERTA E SANCHEZ
VERA CRUZ
OBREGON
ESTRADA
DE LA "WHERE-TO"
FLU!! LUH!
PUEBLA
GUADALAJARA
HONK!
HONK!!
MEXICAN DEVELOPMENT
GALE

BETTER PUSH IT AROUND ONTO A SIDE STREET!

—Gale in Los Angeles *Times*.



This picture shows where a lot of your fuel money goes. Remember that much of the heat radiated by bare pipes escapes into the outer atmosphere, and is wasted.

Lost in transit!

LAST winter's coal is gone—vanished into thin air—many tons. Where did it go? It will pay you to find out.

Of course a lot of its heat was delivered to your radiators and warmed your house more or less successfully. But, if your heating pipes are not well insulated, a lot of it never got to your radiators at all. What happened to it? It dribbled away along every running foot of pipe from furnace to radiators and escaped through your cellar windows, masonry, and outside walls of your house.

Save next winter's fuel now!

Apply Johns-Manville Improved Asbestocel to your heating pipes right now. It comes in three-foot sections ready to apply. It saves more fuel per dollar of cost than any other pipe insulation.

Get in touch with a plumber or steamfitter and ask him about it. Once it is on your pipes you can count on more heat per ton of coal next winter than you ever got before—which will mean that you will save many dollars that formerly went for wasted fuel.

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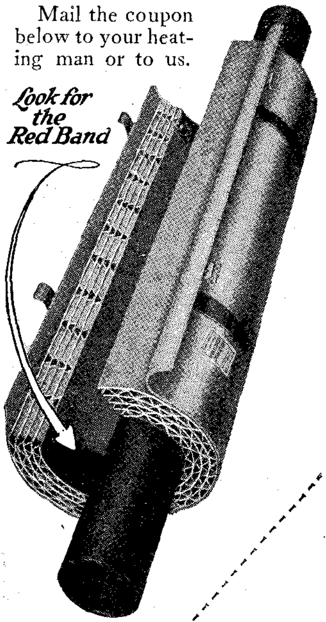
The same people who repair your furnace—plumbers, steamfitters and ventilating concerns—will supply you with Improved Asbestocel. It is marked with a red band on the inside of both ends so that you may identify it.

Mail the coupon below to your heating man or to us.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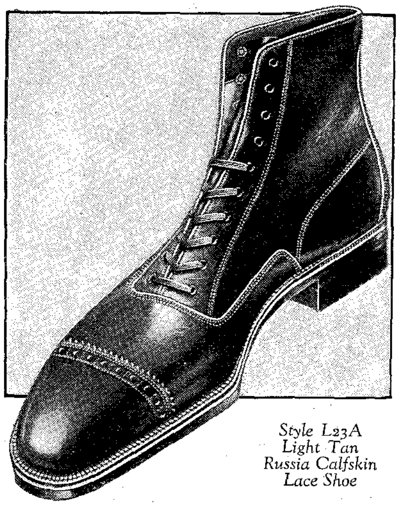

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Russia Calfskin
Lace Shoe

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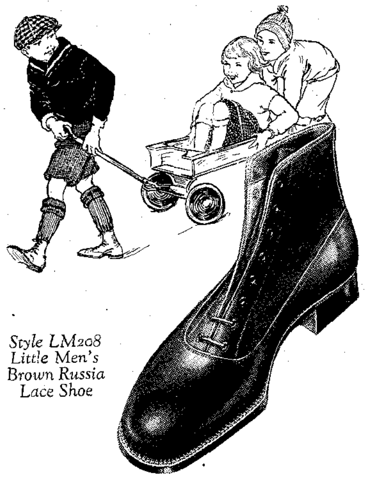
Exclusively for Men and Boys

What you pay for Hanover Shoes does not indicate their real value. This extremely low price is possible because we make *all* our shoes, in our own factories, and sell them direct to you only through our own stores. Compare Hanovers with shoes that cost twice as much.

FIVE DOLLARS
In Hanover Stores, in 62 cities

We will fit you from Hanover —if there is no Hanover Store near you. Write for catalog. The Hanover Shoe, Hanover, Pa.



Style LM208
Little Men's
Brown Russia
Lace Shoe

Hanover Shoes for Boys and Little Men are strong for wear, light for health, cut for comfort. They defy hard usage and let the feet grow. $2.50, $3 and $3.50.

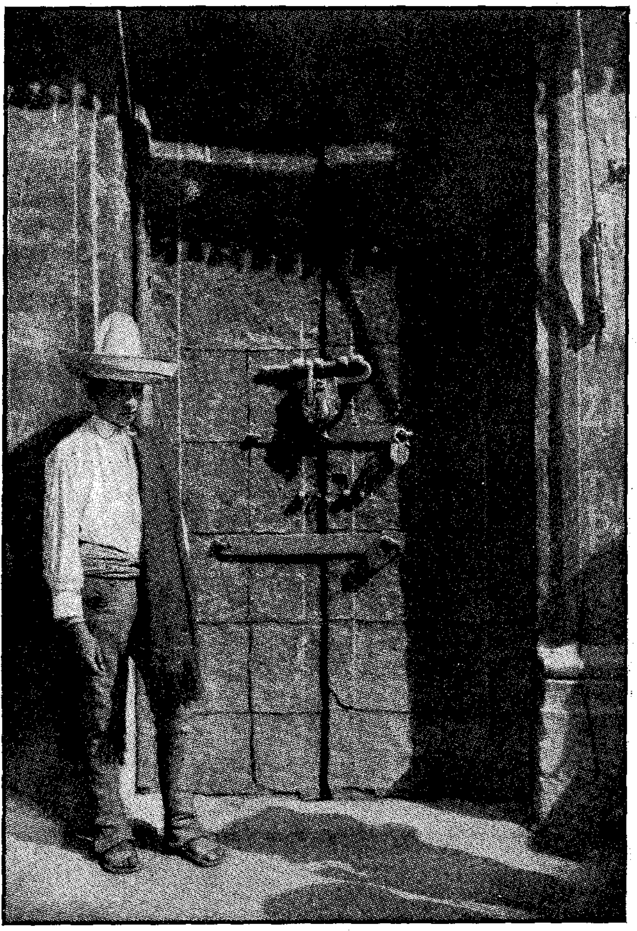
PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

American boarding-house, usually run by a woman from the States, is often to be found in the largest towns. Many Americans live in the capital and a constant procession of others visit that city on business or pleasure. Some act as sales agents for American corporations, and a lesser number have wholesale and retail selling establishments. The Americans have two clubs in Mexico City, the University Club in the Colonia section, and the Country Club, where they go to loaf and play golf.

In addition to the above eminently respectable class of Americans who have skill, money, and brains, there are some of a far different type. We have a few Americans in Mexico who have left the United States under a cloud, and we have some who have come in with chips on their shoulders. They call the Mexicans "Greasers," and do not hesitate to wound the feelings of a people naturally polite. These "Gringos" as the Mexicans call them, have had much to do with keeping alive the ill feeling between the two countries.

Even the peons are polite, and our bluff ways are disagreeable to them. Many Americans do not understand how to handle the native laborer, and often offend him without knowing just why. Others, who act more considerately, make friends with the people and enjoy the respect and liking of those in their employ.

The question is often asked as to whether the Mexicans as a people like us or not. If you put this to a Mexican gentleman he will say yes, and add that his country looks to ours for its development and culture. On the other hand, the real Mexican is a mixture of Spaniard and Indian, and a good hard scratch reveals the latter. I do not believe the Mexican has much love for the American. He is jealous and covets our ability to do big things and to make money. He is frightened by the rapid increase of American investments, and in his soul believes we mean to take possession of his country. The more we protest, the greater he thinks our hypocrisy. Moreover, some of the upper classes have a contempt for business and business men. They would rather be poorly paid government clerks or the hangers-on of the rich haciendados than mine managers at five thousand dollars a year. Since the revolution this attitude has been considerably changed, as many of the aristocracy were then forced to leave Mexico and have never returned.



FORBIDDING ENTRANCE OF A PLACE OF BUSINESS

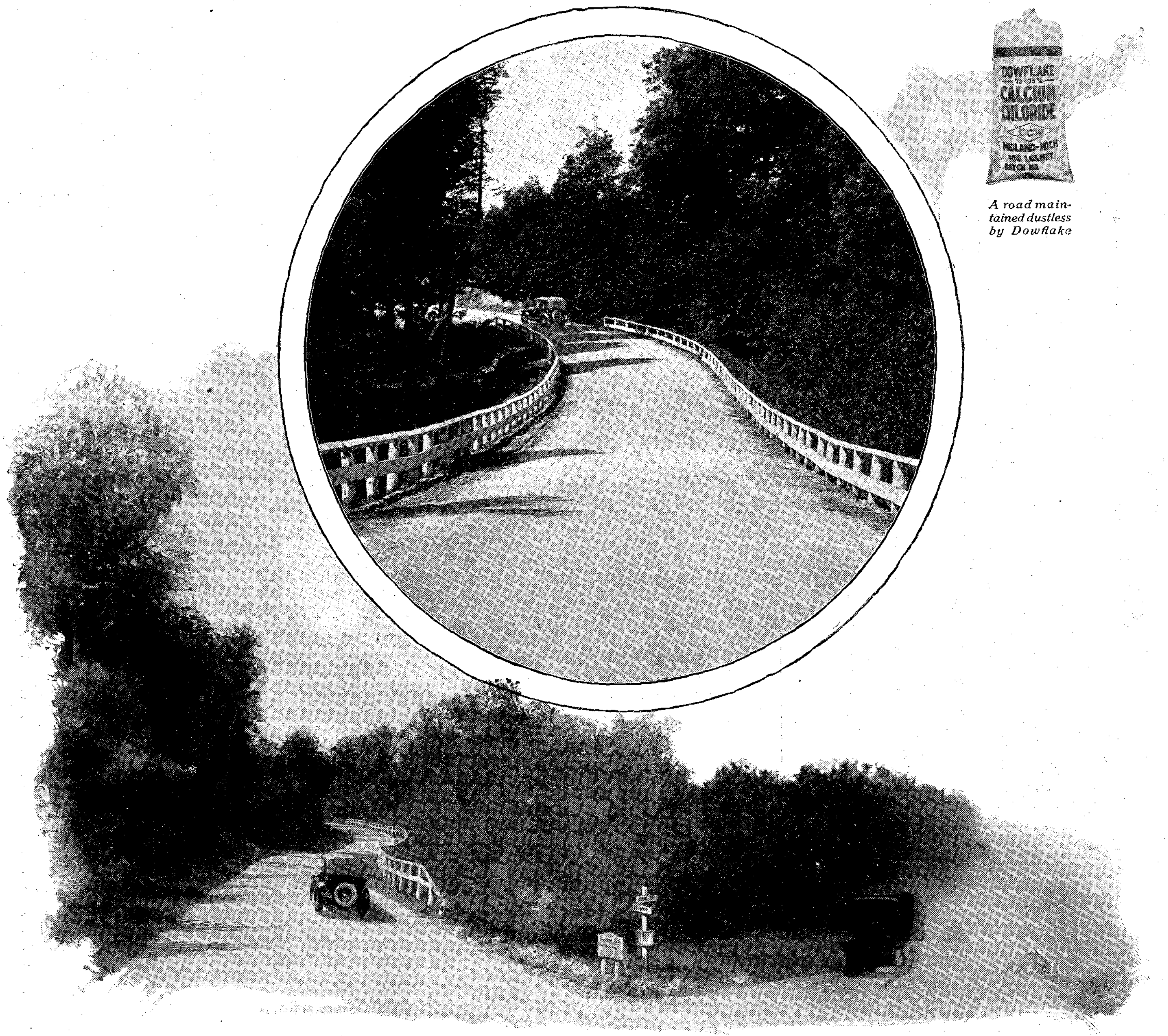
Both Mexican homes and stores are arranged with doorways calculated rather to keep out trouble than to extend a welcome to possible friends or customers.

YOUNG GERMANY CHASING THE RAINBOW

SINGING in the mellow sunshine, a band of boys from twelve to twenty stride along some white road in the Thuringian or Franconian hills. Bareheaded, clad in a medieval sort of tunic belted at the waist, shorts, and golf stockings, they would create amazement anywhere save here where the country people are used to them.

"*Wandervögel*" they are called by observers who seem divided between amazement and pity. The youngsters carry occasional knapsacks and stoves, and here and there one has a guitar or a mandolin swung from his shoulder. A sort of cross between boy-scouts and troubadours, one might say. Perhaps nearer the troubadour, for in these pictures observers draw for us, many of the youngsters have scrawny necks skinny shanks and faces pallid despite the outdoor air. The boy scout idea seems totally absent, we are told, when the bands also contain girls and young women, as they often do, breezily clad, but lacking the natural outdoor air distinctive of America and England.

These troops of youngsters represent the famous German youth movement which started as an effort to revitalize young manhood and womanhood with a return to nature and the simplicity of outdoors. "Back, back to the age of pure Teutonic



A road maintained dustless by Dowflake

You May Choose Your Road

/hich kind of road do you choose to live ı? When both lead in the same direc- ɔn, which one do you pick for a pleasant otor trip? You know how dust fills your ngs and irritates your eyes. You know ›w the careful housewife closes doors and indows in vain attempt to keep out road ıst.

ow you wish for a gentle rain, and how ꞓsh and clean everything seems afterward! ɔu would pay well for a fine shower when ıst and torrid weather combine to make u miserable.

› you will undoubtedly be glad to know at you can put the dusty road in the same ndition as given by a gentle rain, by dis- buting *Dowflake*, a clean white odorless oduct. *Dowflake* absorbs several times its ꞓight in moisture from the air, holds the moisture in the road surface for months, and keeps it firm and dust-free for the entire season, at less cost than any other method. Dust is road surface—Stop the dust and save the road—and taxes too.

Road maintenance by dust prevention is as practical for one block, or for driveways in parks, cemeteries or private estates, as it is on the thousands of miles of state trunk-line highways, where it is now used for dust control and maintenance economy.

Write for our folder "How to Control Dust", if you wish to free your community from expensive, dangerous, destructive, disease-carrying dust.

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To control dust is such a simple matter you cannot afford to neglect it. Take it up with your Highway or Street Commissioner or Engineer. Have your local clubs get behind the movement for dust control. It is important to the health of the community. Merchants will benefit by keeping dust out of their food products and general merchandise. Motorists heartily support dust control. Civic officials will be glad to help make yours a dustless community, particularly as they know that a dusty road is a road being destroyed, while a dustless road saves maintenance and tax money. Mail the coupon for descriptive literature.

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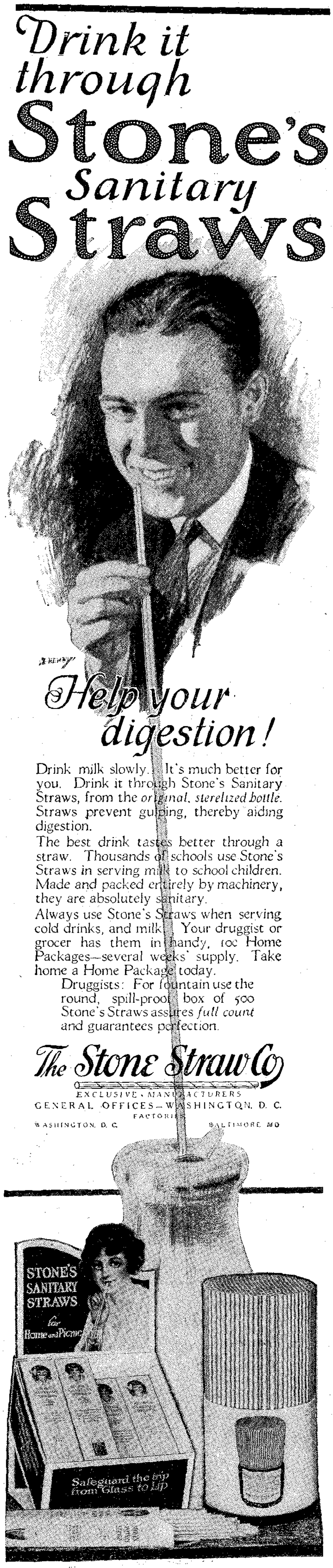
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Germanism," was the cry. But the regenerating influence of athletics seems not to have been the means so much as a sort of sun-hued idealism. At the start, points out a writer in the New York *Tribune*, it held forth a promise of sweeping clean from the hearts and minds of German youth the rank psychology of five years of war by embracing the clean sun, and fragrant verdure. But now, says he, the movement has become the tool of class, religious and sectional hates under a superstructure of chauvinism, and constitutes one of the gravest social problems confronting the nation to-day. He particularizes as follows:

Universities and many cities in the East, and particularly New York, will recall a tour last spring by a group of German Youth Movement enthusiasts from the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. They will also remember very clearly the absolute impossibility of getting from them any information of the organization, its aims, its membership; that not one of the three visitors would stand up against specific questioning. There was an irritating vagueness of definite information. So much had been heard about the Movement, its idealism had so been vaunted; here were three leaders, university men, and yet nothing but words, "a new freedom," "inspirational emotion," "not to be but to become."

Close contact and examination of the Movement in Germany, attendance at gatherings, participation in rites and heated debates give a very simple explanation of their apparent reticence. The young men were neither dishonest nor misleading. They could say nothing definite, because there was nothing definite to tell. For them to have explained that the whole reasoning of the Movement was divided on class, religious or factional lines and that the tie between them was an outdoor motivation with a very hot-headed chauvinism would, of course, have been an impossibility for them. To have seen the situation in such a light would have been "unholy and un-German" to a youth of the Youth Movement in Germany.

The ramifications of the Movement reach from grade schools through the universities. It is confined not only to the intellectual classes, but is as equally strong in the peasant and working groups, who have made of it a sort of junior auxiliary to the grown-up economic and political organizations. It numbers practically the entire youth of the nation as a whole organization.

Once so denunciatory of discipline and avowed leadership, it has become the victim of oily, dangerous politicians and demagogs. In Bavaria was presented but recently a death-spattered exhibition of such control. Adolph Hitler, Austrian by birth, a thoroughgoing "unrecognized incapacity," by pompous strutting and iteration of the old, old standbys, "fatherland, honor, glory, freedom, right, undying liberty," had piped youth into his arena, and eventually as their self-chosen champion staged a beer-cellar revolution that within twelve hours was effaced in a machine-gun spatter and the death of twenty boys before the eyes of their parents, while Hitler escaped, injured only through the force with which he had hurled himself to safety.

And now in Hitler's place has stept Captain Erhardt, a guttural Junker and bureaucrat, one of the guiding spirits of the Kapp revolution in 1920, an escaped prisoner for treason from authorities in north Germany, in south Germany the hero and glory-be leader of youth.

As an organization the movement is a mass of groups opposed to each other sectionally, economically, politically and religiously. There are Socialist groups of various hues, Communist groups, monarchist, nationalist and labor groups, as well as Catholic and Protestant groups, all claiming to be the youth movement and hostile to others.

Each group interprets the strivings of the movement in its own tenets, its class of factional interests. For instance, the Communist youth groups talk seriously and determinedly of a proletariat dictatorship of "pure" Germans, who have not been stained by an unhallowed French or Jew commercialism and shattering of morals. It might be added here it is significant that the Communist propaganda in Germany has taken on a very decided Nationalistic view. The Nationalist youth groups also demand a "pure" German leadership in government and nation, but anti-Communist and strictly democratic in form. And so on.

There has been no effort to bind the entire into a unity. It would be impossible. The great tragedy of Germany to-day is its total lack of unity, the ever-embittered clash of classes and sections. And as the nation so the youth. In various sections of the country there have been large gatherings attempted. They have been as illusionary and bewildering as the organization itself. Fiery, muddle-brained outbursts of perplexing oratory, incoherence and words, thumping march songs, and very suspicious-sounding cries of reactionism echoed by equally suspicious demands for extreme radicalism, and yet through all the confusion a very strong left-right, left-right fugue of military chauvinism.

A distinct type of art, literature and music has been developed. Among the youth are talent and genius. But it all has a decadent note, it is bizarre, fantastically emotional, wildly German. Everything is measured and judged by them, not by standards of good or bad, well done or poorly done, but the extent and degree of Germanism. Their great authors are Bartels and De la Garde, a Teutonized Frenchman. Both these authors contend that Christ was a German, that every great civilization from Egyptian to the present was a Germanic civilization, that all larg cities are un-German and hence wicked that Germany should destroy her cities draw herself away from the unholy stenc of modern industrialism into the woods an fields and become a self-supporting agricultural State.

"Back, back, back to the age of pur Teutonic Germanism!" says Bartels in recently published book by him that ha had a tremendous sale in spite of the prohibitive cost of books in Germany a present. "Back to the ways of the ag when the German was not contaminate by modern industrialism, when he wa strong, pure, simple, free and genuine, giant in stature who could carry a bea under each arm, fierce to his foes and tru to his undefiled kin."

These words are the pater noster of th movement. This is its daily prayer.

The great artist is Fidus, the worshipe of light and the sun. Black and whit

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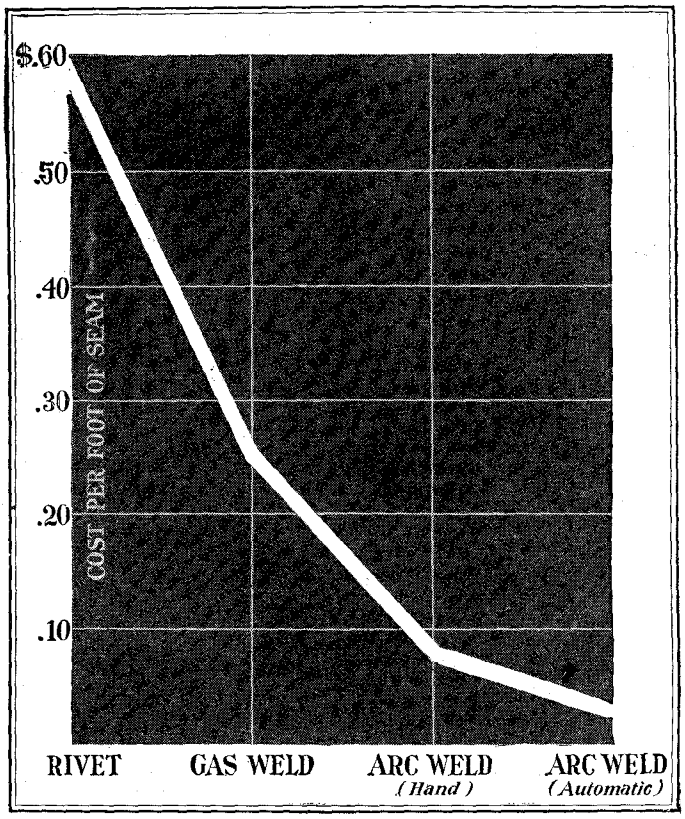

Actual Reduction in Cost on Steel Tanks

The above chart shows the actual reduction in cost of making steel tanks.

Note that the cost of the seam has been cut from 59 cents per foot by riveting to a little over 3 cents per foot by arc welding. The latter figure is for the Lincoln Automatic Arc Welder.

Arc welding has effected great savings on a wide variety of steel products such as barrels, fans and blowers, conveyors, pipes, chutes, racks, frames and other articles of similar nature.

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This chart is not an exceptional instance of the saving made by arc welding.

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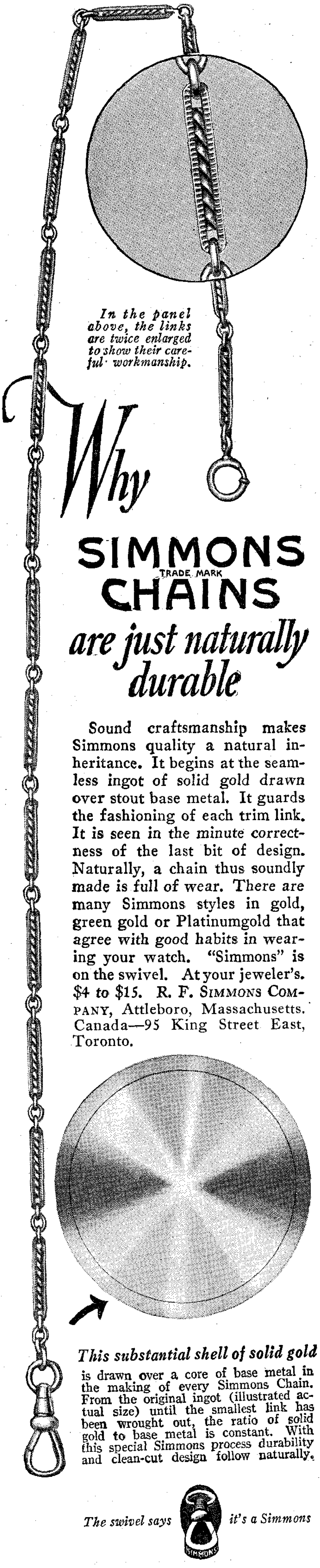

In the panel above, the links are twice enlarged to show their careful workmanship.

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Sound craftsmanship makes Simmons quality a natural inheritance. It begins at the seamless ingot of solid gold drawn over stout base metal. It guards the fashioning of each trim link. It is seen in the minute correctness of the last bit of design. Naturally, a chain thus soundly made is full of wear. There are many Simmons styles in gold, green gold or Platinumgold that agree with good habits in wearing your watch. "Simmons" is on the swivel. At your jeweler's. $4 to $15. R. F. SIMMONS COMPANY, Attleboro, Massachusetts. Canada—95 King Street East, Toronto.

This substantial shell of solid gold is drawn over a core of base metal in the making of every Simmons Chain. From the original ingot (illustrated actual size) until the smallest link has been wrought out, the ratio of solid gold to base metal is constant. With this special Simmons process durability and clean-cut design follow naturally.

The swivel says SIMMONS *it's a Simmons*

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

fantasies and grotesques. Emotional figures of black against backgrounds of streaming light or flaming sun, stark, coruscated gods and goddesses against black hintergrounds. Lines, shadows, symbolistic, mysterious emotionalism. This art is lived in odd ceremonies and rites staged on mountains at early dawn or in forest and ruins at midnight, with startling dances to the strains of as odd music or still more unusual intoned verse. A mass of youth imagery, hokum and claptrap, and yet heavily sad.

There is, too, an unexpected type of discipline in the movement in regard to the use of tobacco and alcohol. An iron-bound intolerance of their use is maintained among the members of all groups regardless of faction or class. A youth caught smoking is ignominiously ousted. This is particularly unique in Germany, where tobacco and alcohol have never been regarded as evils.

The "new freedom" also means new liberty between the sexes. It is maintained that greater camaraderie, more frankness and less false modesty are needed between man and woman. And so, while it is not a common thing, nevertheless it is nothing unusual that boys and girls while making a hike through the country strip and bathe naked together.

"Just so the heart is clean," is the answer.

Ask them how they are going to return to nature, how they plan to depopulate the cities, how they will drive out the "foreign" un-German elements, how they are going to save and regenerate the Teutonic civilization, what about the rest of the world, they will brush the queries aside. It will come, out of us. Intangible, vague, like their play ceremonials. Or the politician will answer, "I will show you."

Here are some of the pessimistic conclusions at which the writer has arrived after this careful study:

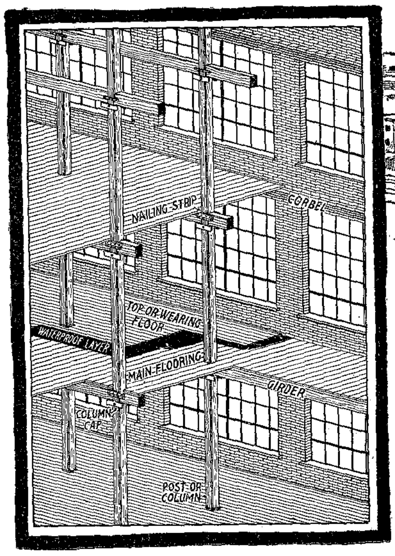
> The youth movement in Germany today is a serious and grievous problem to leaders in thought and education. The mature, intelligent German is crying aloud in alarm and anguish. The spirit of the ideal that lighted the fire was true and noble, the wistful desire of his boy and girl to get out into the open, to commune with the clean sun and fragrant winds was dear and tender to him. In such urges all Germany felt lay the hope of the race. But false ways have been opened on the highway, leading into by-paths of political chicanery and demagogery. Youth is being egged on to take the bit and charge wildly at the beck of suspicious and dangerous leaders and still more dangerous class organizations.
>
> And among themselves the more thoughtful and mature youths have begun to discern dangers. From an idealism they have found the movement has become classism, militant and chauvinistic. They have begun to try to stop the flood with the frantic query in the background—can floods be stopt?
>
> At first fine and noble, the Movement has become to-day as the nation, a mad patchwork of militant internecine conflict. And of all the tragic political, economic and social disasters of this nation, the most sad is the failure of this Movement, now an exotic, bewildering, paradoxical creature, as dangerous and feverish as the rank miasma of war and peace-war rampant in Germany for the last ten years.

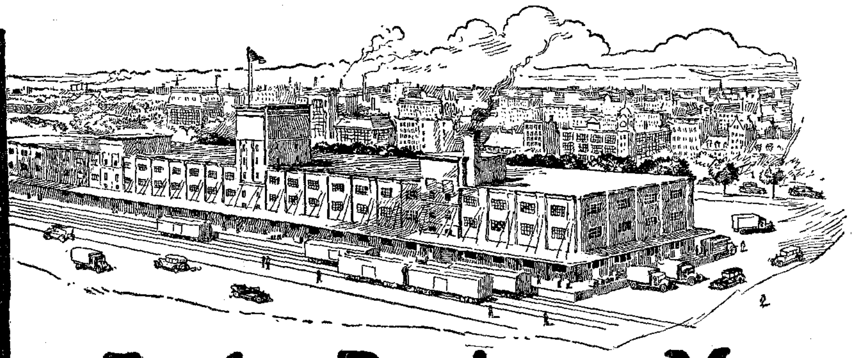
UNFORTUNATE MARIE ADELAIDE, DEAD IN EXILE

THE Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, called "the youngest, the most defenseless and the prettiest of the rulers of Europe," is dead in her Bavarian exile, at the age of twenty-eight. She is the central figure in "one of the most poignant tragedies of the Great War," reports the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald*, "which dealt so ruthlessly with the sovereigns of Europe." When she ascended the throne in February, 1912, at the age of eighteen, the correspondent recalls:

> Her people compared her to a princess in the fairy-books, but it only took ten years to prove that this had been a very great mistake, for surely no fairy godmother had ever been assigned to watch over the unhappy Marie Adelaide.
>
> In her speech from the throne of her little realm, comprising all of 999 square miles and 250,000 subjects, she promised to reign for and with her people and fight for the honor of the Duchy, should the occasion ever arise. And she had an army of six generals and 219 men to back her promise.
>
> The occasion arose all too soon. Les
> than two years passed, and the Germa
> hosts stood at the gates of her picturesq
> toyland State, demanding the right t
> march through. Perhaps the little Gran
> Duchess remembered the promise she ha
> made in her speech; at any rate, she spran
> into her automobile and, accompanied onl
> by a lady-in-waiting, sped to Adolp
> Bridge, over which the Germans mus
> cross. There, armed only with beauty an
> tears, she drew her motor-car lengthwis
> across the bridge to stem the ponderous tid
> of a vast German Army on the march to wa
>
> The German General approached th
> fragile barricade and listened for a b
> to the indignant protest of the little rule
> Then with a smile, he said: "Your Gran
> Ducal Highness had best go home and pla
> the piano. I have my orders. There
> nothing more to discuss."
>
> So she was forced to yield, but in spir
> she remained defiant. Later, however, s
> was accused of being pro-German. H
> friends said she merely reached an unde
> standing with the conquerors for the ben
> fit of her people, now broken to the purpos
> of the great German war machine, whi
> made of Luxemburg an armorer's shop a
> a refitting station. But the sentiment
> favor of France was strong among many
> her people, and her arrangements with t
> Germans made her unpopular.
>
> She was still the ruler when after t
> Armistice the German invaders departe
> leaving the little duchy like a flower-bed th
> had long been crusht under a stone, and wh
> the American Third Army marched throu
> she stood with General Pershing on a balco
> of the palace and welcomed them. It seem
> that brighter days were in store for her, b
> instead there was a bloodless revolution a
> for a few hours Luxemburg was a republ
>
> The Conservative elements managed
> save the situation by persuading the Gra
> Duchess to abdicate in favor of her sis
> Charlotte, who still enjoys great popul
> ity. Marie Adelaide retired to her castle
> Hohenburg in Bavaria, where she di
> without ever having had the thrill of a
> mance, for tho there had been rumors of
> probable engagement to various Germ
> princes, chiefly Bavarians, these all prov
> without foundation. In 1920 it was report
> that she had entered a convent, but it was
> her own castle, in as deep seclusion as s
> might have found in a convent, that she di

➡Before you build a Factory or Warehouse–see Weyerhaeuser⬅





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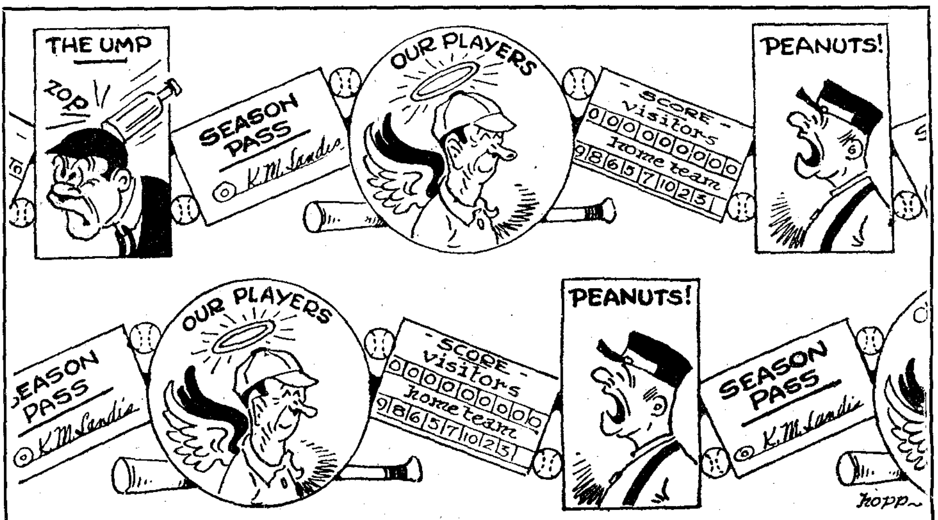
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

ENTER BASEBALL—BUT WHERE ARE THE PITCHERS?

THE birds have come North, the baseball contingents long since departed South, and soon the swat of the willow on stuffed horse-hide will be heard throughout the land. The only disturbing feature in the prospect, announce sundry baseball writers who are expected to keep the nation informed as to the National Game, is the scarcity of good pitching material. Some five hundred major-league ball-players, veterans and juveniles, are in the training-camps, together with some seventy club officials and employees, some hundred baseball writers, and a large number of moneyed fans, who go along with "the boys" in the spring. All this is normal and according to schedule. There is only one remarkable and outstanding point in the situation, writes W. A. Phelon, summing up the views of many of his brother scribes in *Baseball* (New York), and that is: "There was never so good a chance for young pitchers to take and show the goods, as there is to-day." Mr. Phelon proceeds:



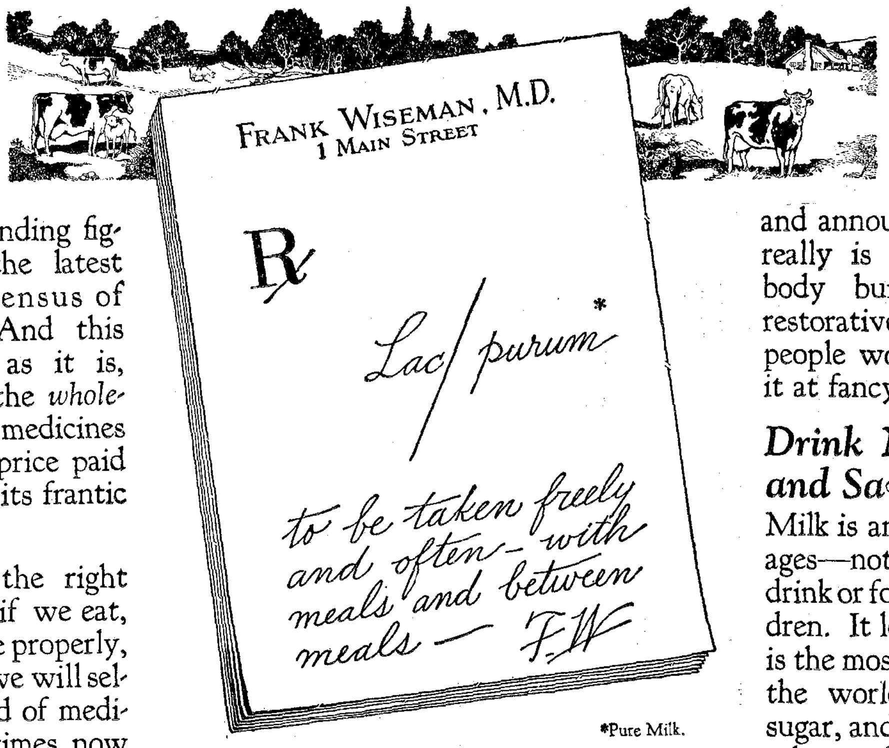
From "Baseball" (New York)

"IN THE SPRING THE OLD FAN'S FANCY—"

This suggestion for a seasonable design in wallpaper to suit the mood of the country's several hundred thousand baseball enthusiasts is passed along for what it is worth.

> A few years ago, young pitchers were a drug on the market. The slingers had everything their own way, and had the batters so buffaloed that the magnates hated the sight of any additional hurlers. Pitchers who could fool the hitters were thicker than bees on a honey-tree. The scouts paid but little attention to them—batters were desperately hunted, and promising young pitchers who, by any chance, could hit, were urged to forget the battery-work and drill themselves for outfielding or first-basing.
>
> All changed to-day, thanks to the lively ball. The sluggers dominate and the scouts are seeking pitchers in all directions. Pitchers who can keep the ball inside the limits of the park are in furious demand. Old pitchers who dropt out of major service three or four years ago are coming back, just because they seem to have developed some new stuff during their exile. Kids who made sweet strike-out records are called upon and given transportation to the camps. It's the batters' era, but it's also the day of great opportunity for the pitchers.
>
> Thinking of present conditions, and the men of long ago, the writer can not help wondering how certain stars of the past would have held up under the present conditions. The lively ball would have utterly ruined some of the fanciest pitchers of the olden time, while sundry others would have been as great as ever. John Clarkson, who always said that he counted on eight other men to do the defensive work, would have had a heluva tough time. Tim Keefe, who loved to strike them out, would have been king of slingers, Rusie, One-armed Daily, Sweeney, Ramsay, Rube Waddell—what terrors they would have been right now! Christy Mathewson might have had considerable trouble against the lively ball, but Christy's superintelligence might have mastered the situation. One man who would have been all to the good, under either condition—Walter Johnson. His stuff and style were adapted to either the dead ball or the lively ball, and Walter would have been a star in 1889, and, probably, boss of them all to-day if he were just starting instead of finishing.
>
> But we digress. We were thinking of the training-camps, and the big chance for young pitchers.
>
> All along the line of both circuits, the veteran infielders and outfielders have the edge. Not many youngsters are slated for places excepting where some urgent emergency gives them a break of fortune. But if a young pitcher can show the stuff, his fortune is made. In most cases, he won't even have to sit on the bench and absorb wisdom for weary months. If he has real quality, he'll be in there taking a turn from the beginning.
>
> The need of new pitchers, and the chance that is offered them, is well exemplified by the Giants. In former years, a kid pitcher just sat on McGraw's bench and moped. This time, John is planning to use Dean

Medicine *vs.* Milk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Lac purum*
to be taken freely and often—with meals and between meals— F.W.
*Pure Milk.

Here is a prescription that is worth $219,000,000 many times over. It has built more strong bodies than all the medicines invented or compounded by man from the beginning of time.

MORE than $219,000,000 a year for patent medicines in the United States! This is the astounding figure quoted by the latest Government Census of Manufactures. And this figure, startling as it is, represents only the *wholesale* cost of these medicines—not the retail price paid by the public in its frantic search for health.

If we maintain the right mental attitude, if we eat, sleep and exercise properly, the chances are we will seldom feel the need of medicines. There are times, now and then, when we all feel a little below par. If, instead of rushing off for a bottle of Dr. Bunkum's Tonique to brace us up, we would go to Nature herself for the greatest of all food-tonics—milk—we would be a different lot of men and women.

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—the only food she ever made solely for food. It cannot be reproduced artificially. Only Nature herself can so perfectly blend all the elements of a well-balanced diet as she has in milk.

Milk sounds like patent medicine when all its virtues are catalogued. It is the oldest prescription in the world—Nature's prescription for the building of strong, healthy bodies, Nature's revitalizer, Nature's maker of rich, red blood, Nature's nerve quieter, Nature's antidote for that "tired feeling".

If milk were put up in bottles of a different shape and size, if it were given a fanciful name and announced for what it really is as "the greatest body builder and health restorative in the world", people would flock to buy it at fancy prices.

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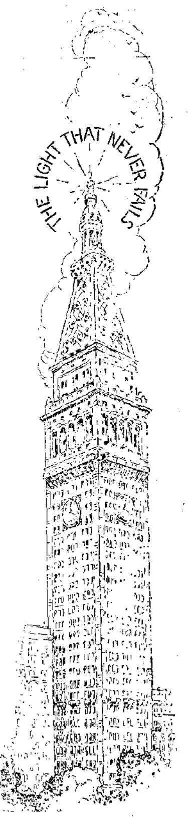
Milk is an ideal food for all ages—not just a pleasant drink or food merely for children. It looks simple, but it is the most complex food in the world—liquid meat, sugar, and fat with mineral salts and life-giving vitamines added.

Nutrition experts declare milk to be the most nearly perfect food we have as well as one of the cheapest, for it can take the place of so many more expensive foods. A quart of milk contains the same "energy" value as 8 eggs, or 2 pounds of potatoes, or ¾ of a pound of lean beef or ⅓ of a pound of cheese.

Save on other things if you must, but not on milk. If anybody in your family objects to drinking raw milk there are many ways in which it can be served—in soups, custards, ice cream, desserts, cocoa, cream sauces—lots of good things. Use it—if you are run down, to build you up. Use it—if you are well, to keep you healthy and strong.


THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—in bringing to the minds of millions of our citizens an appreciation of the wonders of milk—hopes to increase the use of this most nearly perfect food. And, in addition, it desires to arouse public consciousness to the dangers of milk that is not produced and marketed under proper conditions—and by so doing bring about more rigid inspection and safeguard the cleanliness of the milk supply of the nation.

The Treasury Department of the U. S. in its Public Health Bulletin No. 136 publishes the results of a study of the practices of the Health Departments in 83 cities of the United States—milk supervision being one of the subjects under investigation. It is surprising and disappointing to find that only 31 of the 83 cities report the use of a milk grading system and among these 31 there is little uniformity as to requirements. Only 39 cities demand the tuberculin testing of all herds from which raw milk is sold. Medical examination of milk handlers is carried out by but 19 of the 83 cities.

Find out what the conditions are in your city. Investigate the source of your milk supply. Organize a committee to go to your local Board of Health or Health Officer and find out what is being done to make milk safe. If they report the milk is not properly inspected, agitate the question in your local newspapers. Make sure that you get *safe* milk.

If your own local authorities have not yet taken up the matter of protecting your milk supply, it is advisable that you Pasteurize your own milk at home. You will find full and simple directions in a booklet "All About Milk" which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be glad to send you by mail, free of charge.

HALEY FISKE, *President*

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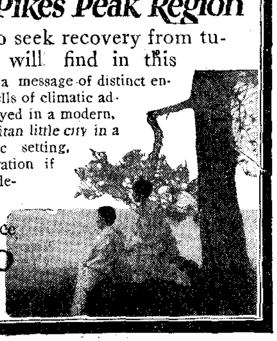

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

and Maun, two of his new men, in regular order, if they show him anything in Florida. That's just a sample of the way the wind is blowing.

Yes, the young pitcher, or the returned cast-off who has a lot of snapping curves, has a great chance this spring, and every roster will see sundry new names in consequence.

The pitching situation, in both leagues, writes Irving E. Sanborn, in a discussion of "The Decline of Curved Ball Pitching," in the same magazine, is enough to cause more or less serious concern. He begins his discussion with the statement that the railroad accident in which "Wild Bill" Donovan lost his life may have a pronounced effect on baseball. He recalls that among the last words the veteran pitcher said were the following:

"The trouble with the pitchers nowadays is that they can not curve the ball. They show you a freak delivery of some kind, but the old inshoot and sharp outdrop they have not taken the trouble and pains to learn. And yet, the real curve-ball artist is as great and successful as ever. It is strange to me that the youngsters do not try to master the old-fashioned curve-ball."

There is no questioning the truth of that diagnosis of the situation. It was made by a man who knew pitching and who had himself been a manager. Those of us who know managers well enough to hear them express honest opinions of the pitching recruits who have come to them in recent years, remember that one of the commonest faults found is the lack of a good curve or the inability to control it. How often have you heard this: "He's got a good fast ball with a nice hop on it, but his curve won't break an inch. I've got to try to teach him one"? Or this: "He keeps showing me a——— ball, but when I ask him to curve a few they are roundhouses, and he hasn't much idea where they are going"?

That has been the complaint of team pilots, coaches and scouts for several years. It seems as if every youngster spent all his time and energy trying to imitate or invent some freak delivery on which he could waft himself to the pinnacle of fame, meantime scorning to waste effort on the common, garden variety of curve as something which had outgrown its usefulness. And they seem to do this in spite of the knowledge that freak deliveries are barred in the big leagues and in the best of the minors. Perhaps they believe they can evolve something clever enough to beat the rules as well as fool the batters, forgetting that even if they do, it can't escape detection very long.

Those youngsters on the village greens and the city sand-lots are the reservoir from which must be drawn the future's supply of pitchers. Thousands of those ambitious lads were reached by Bill Donovan's swan song because of the wide circulation given it, and they will ponder it (as much as modern youth ever ponders), with the result that some may heed the advice and begin early to learn the mastery of the curve ball, instead of devouring all the dope about some new freak delivery and trying to acquire it. That is how that railroad accident is likely to become the indirect cause of a decided change in baseball.

Altho the tremendous increase in batting in recent seasons has been pretty generally ascribed to the introduction of a livelier ball, continues the writer:

There have been many who have disputed this to the extent of arguing that some of the orgy of slugging has been due to a slump in the pitching, partly caused by the abolition of all freak deliveries except the spit-ball. And Bill Donovan's ultimate utterance added weight to that argument.

The ban on the fancy slab stuff came at a time when the average young hurler carried in his tool-kit some sort of a freak delivery with which he was fooling some of the batsmen all the time, all of them occasionally, and he hoped to perfect it so as to fool all of them all the time. When the order was issued to can all that stuff, the youngsters did not have the good old-fashioned curve to fall back on and mix up with their fast ones. But the older stars, who were kids on the lots before the emery ball or the knuckle ball was discovered, kept right on succeeding in the same old way.

If there had been more Alexanders, Johnsons, Luques, Bushes, Morrisons, Shawkeys and Rings in the majors when the freak slants were abolished, the lively ball never would have achieved such notoriety as it has. It would have increased the slugging to some extent, of course, because even the masters of the curve ball have been hit harder than in former years, but the absence of the sharp hook from the repertoire of so many hurlers was a big factor in the sudden development of swat.

No one really can blame this younger generation of slabmen for neglecting the curve in their boyhood days. They used to read the newspapers and they surely found plenty about the freak artists of the slab. They never saw much press-agent stuff about the old-fashioned bender; no pictures or diagrams showing how to grip the ball and what it was supposed to do. But they did see a lot about every new-fangled delivery brought up from the sticks by a rookie who hoped to build a wonderful career on it and who did achieve almost immediate newspaper renown by its exploitation.

Sometimes they made good with it, and as they gained in fame the renown of their pet delivery grew with them. Seldom was Eddie Cicotte ever mentioned without the ringing in of some change on the "knuckle ball expert." Nobody thinks of Russell Ford now without remembering the emery ball, and so on. Almost every freak that got by even temporarily has its leading exponent fully exploited in the baseball columns. But there is no such unanimity in speaking of Alexander, or Johnson, or Luque as the "curve king," or the "speed monarch," or the "prince of the twisters." It is universally accepted as a fact, that every pitcher can curve a ball—and most of them can. But there is a wide difference between the dinky curve that just begs to be killed, or the roundhouse which any one can spot as soon as it leave the pitcher's hand, and that sharp breaking curve which a master hurler can hook over the plate or just out of reach whichever and whenever he chooses.

It is not sufficient to be able to curve a ball. It is useless unless it can be controlled perfectly, and unless it can be made to break near enough to the plate to be deceptive. To master that means long and patient schooling, then almost constant practise throughout one's active career.

No one can blame the young pitcher if he shirked that tiresome process of earning advancement and fame, especially when he

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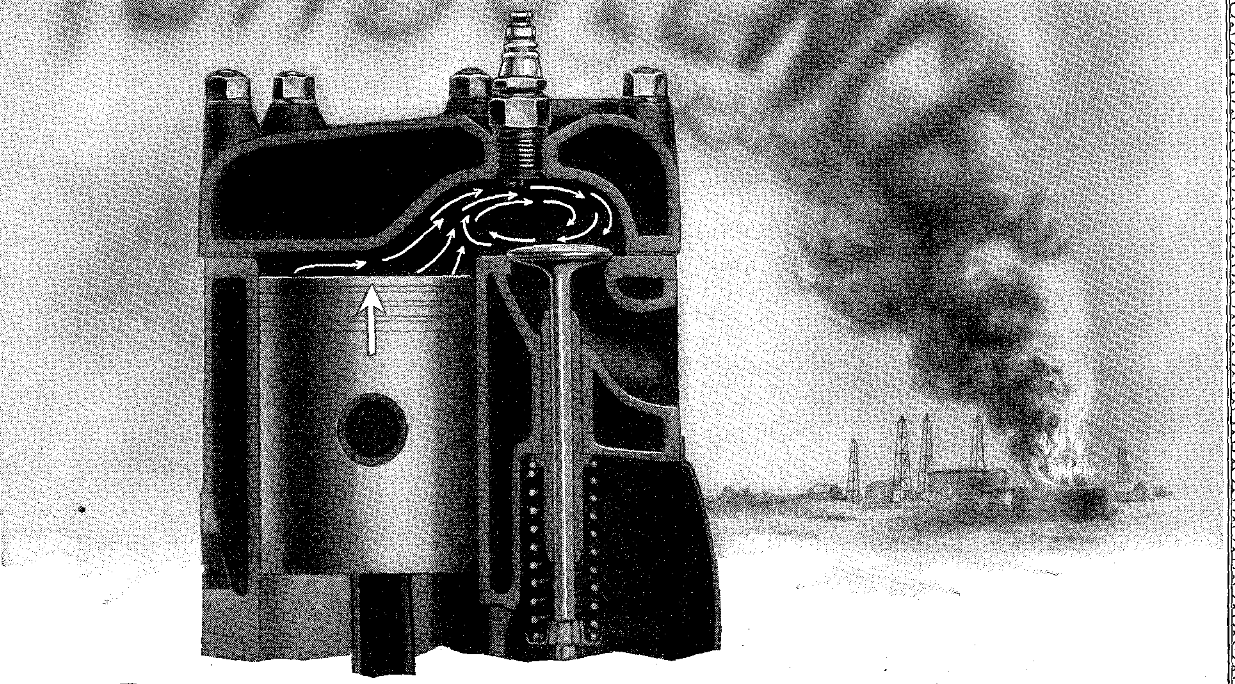
The Ricardo Head



Turbulence accelerates combustion as the wind fans the flame

The Ricardo Head increases the swirl of a more compact gas charge so that it is in a state of high turbulence at the instant of firing.

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The Ricardo Head produces such promptness and completeness in charge-burning that the power output produced and the economy effected is greater than is obtained from standard types of engines.

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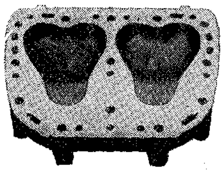

Interior view of an efficient design of the Ricardo Head.

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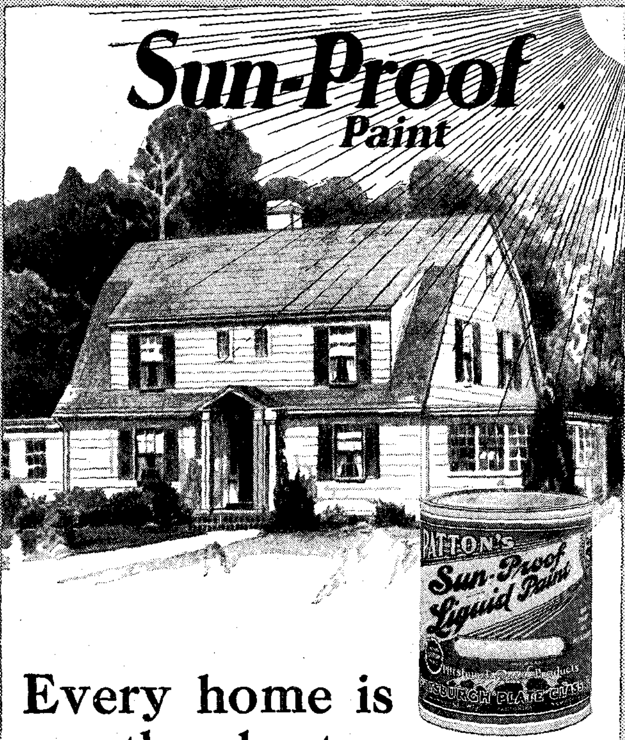

Every home is weather-beaten

BUT only some of them show it. Many an old house retains its youth through years of storms, years of beating sunshine.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

saw so many others taking the short-cut by developing some sort of a freak. The same thing is true in nearly every walk of life. No young man of to-day wants to begin at the bottom in a business or profession and slave his way to the top, as his father or grandfather did. The slow method of accumulating coin by the painfully tedious process of saving it does not appeal to him, even if he knows that was the way the foundations of the Astor and the Gould fortunes were laid. That is moth-eaten stuff now. The young man of to-day aspires to take the short-cut to affluence and to emulate the Livermores and the Sinclairs.

So it has been with the young pitchers, but perhaps Bill Donovan has made them stop and think.

INSIDIOUS MAH JONG

BOOTLEGGING winds, characters and dragons, may be the next industry, if the horrified cry of our Chinese missionaries is heeded. "How can we Christianize these heathen, if civilized Christendom takes to this gambling vice with such feverish delight?" they are reported by one paper as crying. This explains the delightful letter from a Chinese student which recently appeared in another paper. Americans were therein solemnly warned to eschew this insidious game before it became too late. Innocent-seeming Mah Jong, it appears, has been developed by the Chinese for gambling purposes for centuries, and that is all it is—a low-caste gambling device. This may explain the complicated preliminaries to that bland game, and the weird clockwise and counter clockwise rules. Doubtless they are to eliminate sharpers and indeed it would take an Einstein himself to "stack" those tiles, observes one expert. But while we curiously experiment with the game, the harrowed missionaries tell us that its vogue in America is upsetting all their teachings among the Chinese. The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* makes the following comment on this curious state of affairs:

> For centuries the Chinese have been laboring with their hands in a slow way to make Mah Jong sets for the limited number of Chinese that could afford them. So long as the business was confined to a Chinese demand it was comparatively limited. It made severe requisitions on the supplies of bamboo and ivory.
>
> But suddenly all this changed and the astonished Chinese found themselves overwhelmed with demands for more Mah Jong sets in a week than they could make in a dozen years. The supply of bamboo was plentiful, but the ivory ran out. Then the shin-bones of Chinese calves became insufficient, and the beef-packers of Chicago had to ship tons of shin-bones to China. Even then the problem of meeting the demand was impossible without a radical change in the Chinese methods of labor, and so American business went in and "standardized" material and labor. The

theory that the Chinese were astonished seems quite plausible. That some of them marveled at this demand from Christian civilization for a game that they identified with gambling at a time when Christian missionaries were teaching gambling as their besetting sin seems quite possible.

Yet we should make a mistake if we assumed that this is the first surprize that has come to the Chinese in their contact with what we civilized people call civilization. We should not overlook the fact that the first Christian missionaries that tried to get into China were unceremoniously thrust out. Commerce had to force a way, and unfortunately it forced it with opium. The alleged heathen Chinese wanted neither the missionaries nor the opium, and the result was the so-called opium war that partially broke down the resistance of the Chinese and compelled them to take both the missionaries and the opium. They took to the latter better than to the former, and the underlying popular opposition to the alleged civilized foreigner continued. Now our civilization is voluntarily taking something from China. Possibly China may feel complimented. It has been required to take so many knick-knacks of civilization at the point of the bayonet that it may actually feel now as if civilization was actually finding something worth while in Chinese traditional habits, and the Chinese may like us better; may even behave better toward our missionaries.

Just how did Mah Jong originate? There have been as many attractive yarns on this subject as on who invented gunpowder. The classical tale seems to be the one about the ancient fishing captain (time varies from 3,000 to 2,000 B.C.) who invented the game to keep his crew contented in between schools of fish, and used tiles instead of cards so they wouldn't blow off the windy deck. Later a medieval general (name varies) while guarding the Great Wall is supposed to have adapted the game to keep his soldiers quiet between wars. This, of course, explains building the wall in the game itself. The general's rough breezy imagination is further given credit for the invention of winds and dragons, while a beautiful princess is supposed to have added flowers and seasons later.

The well-known bridge expert of New York and London, R. F. Foster, tells this much more circumstantial sounding story in the Seattle *Daily Times:*

> The first game of the sequence and triplet family of which we have any authentic record as played in China was called Yieh Tze, which we are told was a great favorite with the Princess Chang Kue of the Tang dynasty, about twelve hundred years ago. Somewhat later, during the reign of Hwei Tsung, of the Northern Sung dynasty (1101-1125) a certain statesman proposed to establish a variation of Yieh Tze called Ya Pei, played with thirty-two cards.
>
> According to a rare old Chinese book on games, by Chang Chao, a statesman by the name of Sze Ma Wen Kuang was the first to suggest changing the ordinary paper cards to oblong pieces of ivory or wood, similar in shape to our present Mah Jong tiles, or Chinese dominoes. This game was adopted by the Emperor Kao Tsung, and proclaimed to the people, who called it Ku Pei, which means "bone cards." Foreigners

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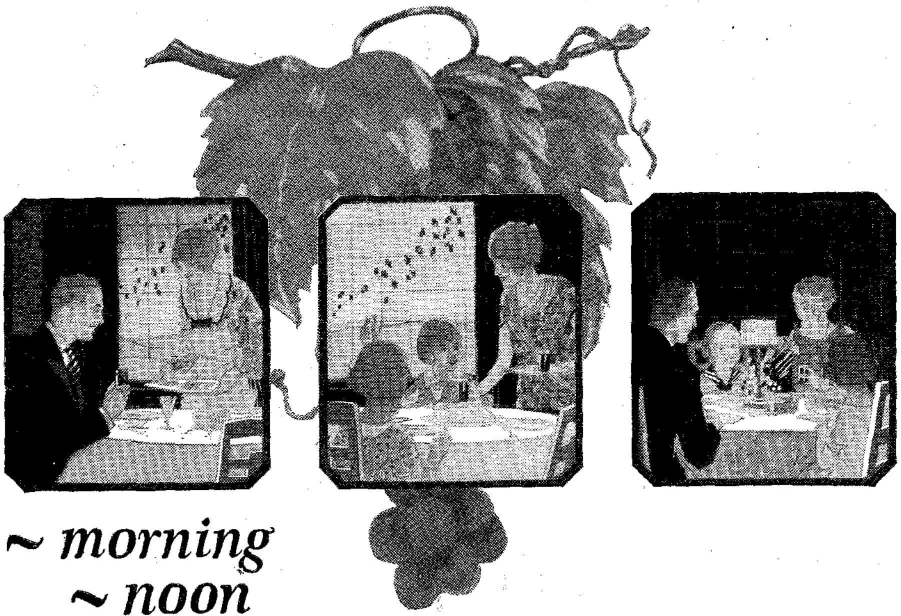

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~ noon
~ night

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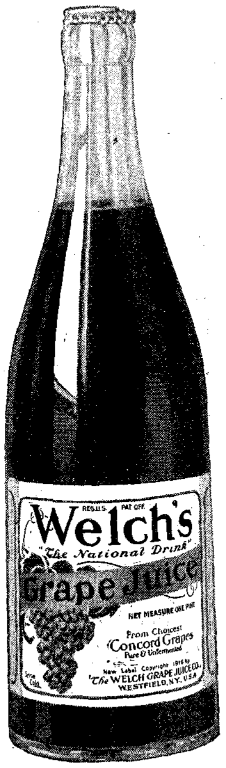

who first saw Mah Jong played in China, not knowing the principles of the game, called it "Chinese dominoes." Stewart Culin, who went to China in 1909 for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, so labels the Mah Jong set that he brought back for the museum of that Institute.

In the reign of Tien Tsung, in the Ming dynasty (1621-1628) an improvement on the game of Ku Pei returned to the paper form. This game had forty cards in four suits, numbered from 1 to 9, in the same way as our present suits of Bamboos, Characters and Circles in Mah Jong. These cards were illustrated with characters from Chinese fiction, to make the game more realistic. Somehow or other the four suits came to be thought of as the feet of a horse, and the game was popularly called Ma Tiae, or hanging horse, and is still played under that name in China.

Some forty or fifty years ago two brothers in the city of Ningpo are said to have been the originators of the game of Mah Jong on the lines of the earlier game of Ma Tiae, returning to the tile form. A district magistrate of Chekiang Province took a great fancy to this game and got all his neighbors and friends to playing it. These in turn carried it to their friends in other provinces until in the course of years it gradually became known throughout the empire, but it was not until after the Boxer Rebellion that it was generally played in the tea-houses, and it is only since the republic (1911) that it has become practically the national game of China. The artistic taste and skill in carving gradually brought the tiles to greater perfection, until to-day some of them are works of art, both in execution and designs.

One can hardly help becoming interested in a game which one sees and hears played on all sides, even if it is only one of the many strange sights in a strange land, and the English-speaking residents in China soon became interested in the game which seemed to have such a fascination for the Chinese, especially among the merchant class in the tea-houses, where most of the business with foreigners was transacted. Naval officers and their wives picked up the game from their servants, and all disputes were at once referred to the pantry for settlement. Representatives of American firms, stationed in China, who were constantly brought into contact with the merchant class, also felt it incumbent upon them to learn the game in order to make themselves agreeable to their prospective customers.

None of these, however, seems to have thought of introducing the game to America except sporadically, by sending a set to a friend or relative as a pretty gift, in a pretty box, which was much admired, but never used. No game can become popular unless one has the tools to play it with, and knows the rules. Many thousands of English and Scotch in this country wanted to play golf, and enlarged to their friends upon its attractions; but there were no links in America.

It was not until Joseph P. Babcock, who was a representative of the Standard Oil Company near Shanghai, conceived the idea of sending sets to this country in large quantities, accompanied by printed rules for the game, that it became possible for large numbers of persons to become interested in the game. So much for the history of Mah Jong.

The comparison of Mah Jong is seldom made to any other game (except "rum"), but almost always to bridge. This seems to intensify the feeling of conflict between the two. The "battle of the games" has been widely discust in newspapers and magazines throughout the country. Is there a "system" for beating Mah Jong? A writer in the New York *Times Magazine* discusses this question in great detail after pointing out that in all such games man has really perpetuated the ancient conflicts of the chase and of battle. He decides that as between the lone hand of Mah Jong and the partnership of bridge there is little to choose, and adds:

> Of much wider scope is the mathematical appeal. The transition to it can be made through the chap who works out a system. As far as he himself is concerned, the more units there are among the implements of play the more impossible a practicable system becomes and the faster he is held by his fascination.
>
> A system is based on some theory of applied mathematics, and systems have been devised for casino as well as roulette. With a deck of cards, however, any one with a turn for numbers has enough raw material at hand, either for system making or just plain ciphering, to baffle Mah Jong's predecessor, Einstein. Multiply 52 cards by four plays and you have 635,555,000,000 possible combinations. This sum is supplied by a man who started playing in infancy. If one player holds thirteen cards the other thirty-nine can be distributed 9,000,000,000 ways against that hand. That sauces the dish when one lands the contract. A year or so ago a New York auction-bridge player got all the diamonds in one hand; a college professor spent his Sabbatical year working it out and found that such a hand would be dealt only once in 11,510,654 years. However, one of the objects of bridge is to make time pass quickly.
>
> There is fascination in the infinite figures of bridge. But Mah Jong has not a mere deck of cards, but 136 active tiles. This number will give a greater aggregate of possible combinations than will 52, as the reader can readily determine for himself (allowing, of course, for the two games' differences).

As between bridge and Mah Jong one point is quite generally made. In both much of the skill is deductive—reading what opponents hold by what they put down. But the auction hand is played as it comes, while in Mah Jong a poor hand may be built up by drawing from the wall or from the discard. The skill is in the discard. The worst drawback of Mah Jong, as others point out, is the lack of standardization of its rules. The Seattle *Daily Times* points out that every type of Mah Jong set one can purchase is accompanied by a different set of rules, and that there is still no definitely recognized final authority on the game. In Seattle, they say, Babcock is quoted frequently, and the magazines are full of references of Gerstle and Foster, the latter of whom is supposed to be engaged at present in a codification of the rules. He may succeed, thinks the paper, tho

if you live in the outskirts

or in the country near a municipality, you should use your best efforts to arouse interest in the enactment of a State law like the County Sewer District Law of Ohio.

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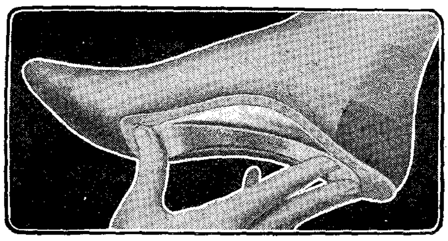

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

his task will be long and arduous. Meanwhile *The Daily Times* presents to its readers a series of articles by Foster every Sunday, and by Gerstle every other day, which indicates to a certain extent how seriously the game is being taken on the Pacific slope. As a preliminary the paper presents a few pertinent suggestions:

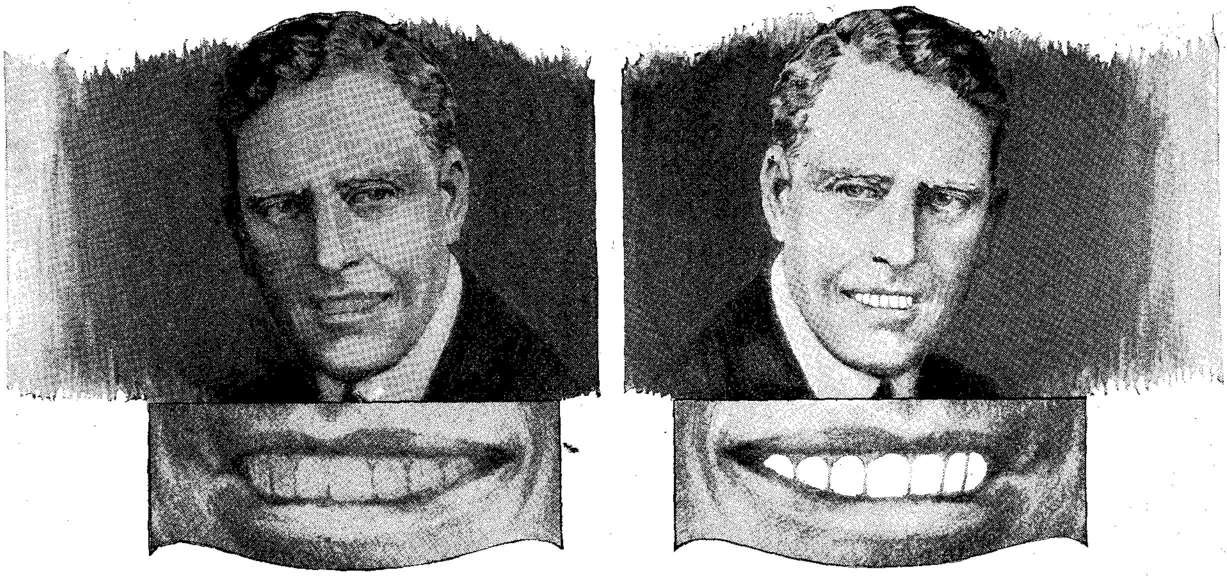
> First of all, Mah Jong is, with the exception of cribbage and picquet, the first satisfactory husband-and-wife game that has come along, because it can be played two-handed as well as three-handed, four-handed and five-handed.
>
> In some respects three-handed and four-handed are the most satisfactory forms; but those who have tried the two-handed game have been amazed at its fascination and wonderful resources for amusement.
>
> Being a natural "husband-and-wife" and "family-in-general" game, it will be well for "Mr. and Mrs." to take it up with due forbearance. Brigg's Sunday page cartoons should be kept carefully in mind. Husband and wife can find more ground for contention about nothing than any other two people in the world.
>
> If the game is to be played as it should be, then play for points only with no limit. If the game can not be played without some sort of a pecuniary reward, then some such limit as 500 and 1,000 or 1,000 and 2,000 at a twentieth of a cent per point should be adopted.
>
> There never was a game that could be more easily spoiled by the personality and mannerisms of the players. Here are some "don'ts":
>
> Don't hurry your play and don't hurry the next player.
>
> Don't grab a tile, till the preceding player has discarded.
>
> Don't fail to be courteous. There is considerable eye-strain involved in Mah Jong, therefore call your tile when you discard it.
>
> Don't say "The Chinese play" so-and-so. You don't really know whether they do or not.
>
> Don't discard before you show your "chow" or your "pung." You may be wrong.
>
> Don't put a tile in your rack until you have determined to keep it.
>
> Never put a tile in your rack that you have claimed from the discard. Keep it exposed while you complete the play.
>
> Don't start a game till you have agreed how many rounds—or how long—you intend to play.

Meanwhile in the Chinatown section of Philadelphia, a recent dispatch informs us, Mah Jong gambling was banned by orders of the police. Reports of heavy losses, it seems, had come to them, and they had already seized a number of sets alleged to have been used for gambling. A delegation of Chinese called on the police, pleading to have the ban lifted. The police captain sternly refused and explained that cases had come to his attention where Chinese had been fleeced of all their belongings through the game. So the ban remained. How long it is likely to be before Federal agents start searching Americans for Mah Jong tiles, the dispatch does not say.

TIMING THE PUNCH

THE two-inch punch on which President Coolidge is reported recently to have complimented Jack Dempsey is, it appears, to many people a very mysterious thing. What is the secret of it, they ask. And the answer so often made, that it lies in accurate timing of the punch, seems to be even more mysterious. Any one who has in running down-stairs hit one step two or three inches shorter than the other, or who in going cross-country has stept in even a small depression, realizes what a difference it makes. Yet here, too, they may not understand exactly why. In a recent number of the New York *Tribune* the well-known sporting writer, Grantland Rice, undertakes to explain this difficult question of timing as follows:

> Timing the swing or the punch means getting the maximum amount of force through at the moment of impact. It means that in the acceleration of the swing or punch the greatest speed is attained at the right spot, as the ball is being hit or the chin is being struck. Timing in one way merely means rhythm, accelerated rhythm. The basis of timing is correct balance and a swing or a blow that is allowed to gather increased speed and increased force as it goes on through.
>
> Another foundation of good timing is lack of extra effort. When there is a feeling of overswinging or overhitting, of trying too hard, there is almost sure to be a sudden tightening up of the muscles that results in hitting too soon. This fault of hitting too quickly is one of the main faults in baseball, golf, tennis and boxing. In place of taking a free, natural wallop, the thought of extra effort tightens up the grip and the muscular force or else gets the body in ahead of the blow, rather than back of it. When the body gets in ahead of the hands, no matter what the game, there is sure to be a lack of power.
>
> Two of the finest examples that one could mention in regard to perfect timing are Babe Ruth and Jack Dempsey. Bill Tilden is another. In the 1922 world series Ruth was so keen to make good that he overtried, and the result was that his vast body continued to start in before the hands could do their work. The result was two scattered hits in five games. Ordinarily Ruth takes a tremendous whack at the ball, yet it is never a hurried, jerky wallop, but a smooth, even one that gathers speed as the bat crashes on through the ball. He is hitting more through the ball than at the ball.
>
> This thought of hitting through an object and not at it is not a bad one to consider. When you are hitting at something the blow is likely to gather its greatest force too soon. But when you are hitting on through the main power is almost certain to report at the moment of impact. The best mental aid is never to be in too great a hurry to hit. Dempsey is a fast hitter, but there is a certain amount of deliberation in his punches. He doesn't fire in a lot of waste, hurried swings that get nowhere.
>
> Harry Greb is one of the fastest of all hitters, yet he has almost no timing for any punch. He starts too many swings and starts them in too much of a hurry to do any great damage. Greb's opponents are rarely marked or hurt. One of Dempsey's deliberate punches, driven in with perfect timing, with the body and shoulder backing



What a difference whiter teeth make
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ALL teeth are naturally white. Lurking beneath the surface—however dull, dingy or stained they may be—is a dazzling whiteness only waiting to be released. A little help and understanding on your part are all that are needed to bring out this added attractiveness.

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An ordinary toothbrush will not bring out the natural whiteness of teeth. It will not even keep your teeth safe. Nor will ordinary brushing despite all care.

Look at the teeth of people you meet. Nine times out of ten the *sides* of their teeth are *discolored* either by stains or tartar. Why? Because the toothbrushes they use are *not* correct in design; the bristles merely brush the *front* surfaces of the teeth. They do not slide *in between* them or reach into the *crevices* where decay is *always* first to start. This probably has been your *own* experience if you ever had teeth filled.

Dentists have always deplored the fact that there exists such a widespread lack of knowledge of the *importance* of selecting a toothbrush that cleans the *five surfaces* of every tooth.

The solution found

All doubt as to the *correct* type of toothbrush for people to use is now ended. The dentists of the United States have finally spoken. 4,118 of them designed a brush that you can use with the assurance that it will give your teeth the protection they need and bring out their greater beauty. This brush is the Albright Rotary Wedge Toothbrush.

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Note the *unusual design* of this toothbrush—the *slope* that the bristles take; how each tuft of bristles is *wedge-shaped* and *widely spaced.* It is made small so as to fit the small angles of the mouth.

Press this toothbrush against the teeth and observe how the bristles *slide* clear through *in between* them, sweeping them clean of every particle of food residue. Run it around the *back teeth* and see how *easily* and *thoroughly* it cleans them. Try this new toothbrush. See for yourself the remarkable difference the right toothbrush makes in your teeth; how perfectly white and brilliant it soon makes them, bringing out their greater beauty that has heretofore been hidden. If your dealer can't supply you, send 35c and we will mail one promptly to you.

With the Albright Rotary Wedge toothbrush no teeth are missed in the cleaning.

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Proper curve of the handle makes it easy to clean the *backs* of the front teeth with up and down motion.

The *widely spaced tufts* are so grouped that a simple rinsing thoroughly cleanses it. No foreign matter remains among the bristles in which germs may breed to be carried into the mouth.

Every Albright Rotary Wedge Toothbrush is sterilized, and packed in a hermetically sealed, transparent, sanitary, glassine envelope and enclosed in a protecting carton.

Quantity and Efficiency result in 75c quality for

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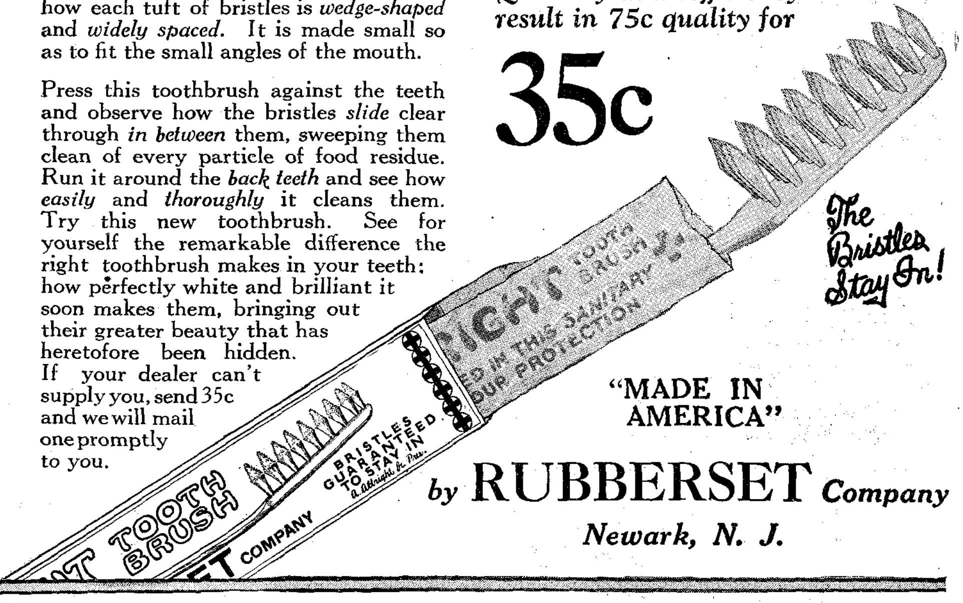

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

up the fist, will hurt more than twenty of Greb's.

The inside foundation of good timing is the right mental attitude, where there is poise and serenity of mind to start with. If the nerves are jumpy or if there is any lack of confidence good timing is almost impossible. Dempsey goes at his man with a rush to get in close, but, once in close, he can almost tear a hole in the human frame from a distance of eight or ten inches by driving his fist through with a deliberate sort of power. The only time we have ever seen Dempsey hit hurriedly and too quickly was against Tom Gibbons, an elusive boxer, who kept well covered and pretty well out of range. Dempsey never had a chance to get set for Gibbons, because Gibbons was better able to tie him up at close quarters or else to sidestep and keep moving.

The great human yearning to hit the ball and to knock the cover off is largely responsible for most of the poor timing in baseball, golf and tennis. Few are willing to hit with anything in reserve. It is a case of blasting with all the powder at hand. The feeling of something in reserve is a great aid. But the overpowering eagerness to hit with full force means a tightening of the most important muscles ahead of the punch and a lack of power for the point of impact. Few are willing to wait for the swing, to wait with deliberation and then to hit on through.

In the same way few are willing to "think through" the swing. They are either thinking ahead of the swing or back of it. There can be no good, consistent timing where there is lack of concentration on the swing itself or upon the punch to be delivered. But, above everything else, the main idea must be a certain lack of hurry and overtrying. Overtrying usually starts in a hurry, and all rhythm is immediately wrecked. Rhythm means speeding up on the way through, not speeding up well in advance of the object to be struck, whether it is a baseball, a golf ball, or the human chin.

His Awful Relapse.—A shell-shocked soldier in Germany was released from a sanitarium—cured. He was driven to the railway station in a taxi, and the chauffeur said:

"It costs you 200,000,000 marks for this ride."

The soldier thought, "Is the man crazy, or am I crazy again?"

He gave the chauffeur a twenty-mark coin, whereupon the chauffeur said:

"On this you will get 3,000,000 marks change."

The soldier said: "Just keep the change and drive me back to the sanitarium."—*Watchman-Examiner* (*New York*).

Encouragement.—OLD MCFADD—"Do you collect anything?"

YOUNG SMART—"I collect my thoughts occasionally."

OLD MCFADD—"The specimens you get are undoubtedly rare."—*Boston Transcript.*

Or Merely as Evidence.—"She keeps a diary of all her quarrels with her husband."

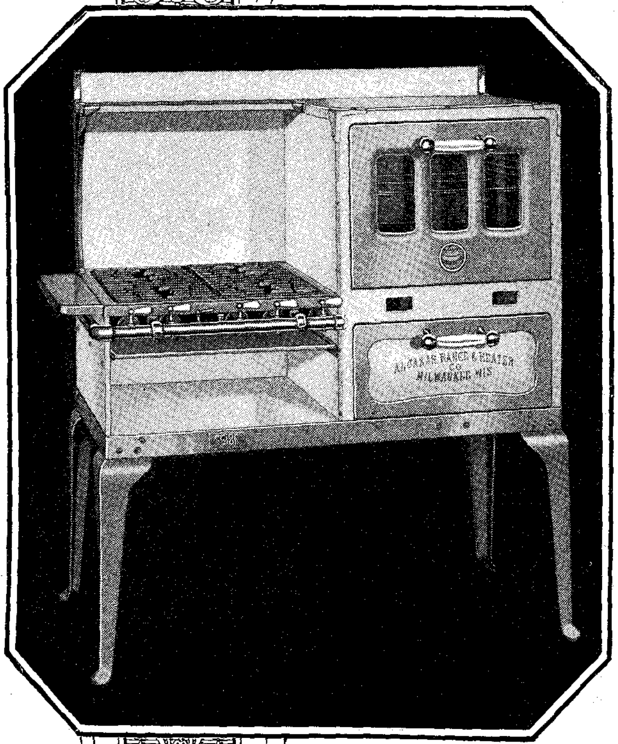
"I see, a sort of a family scrap book."—*London Mail.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

THE GIZZARD OF A DINOSAUR

RELICS of the internal economy of dinosaurs, whose eggs are now articles of commerce, are being exhibited by Dr. Willis T. Lee of the U. S. Geological Survey. They are gizzard stones, with which, after the manner of modern birds and fowls who are their linear descendants, these brute members of the first families of America ground up in their stomachs the rough-and-ready food they swallowed some ten million years ago. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

> Dr. Lee found these pebbles in the course of his explorations last summer of the oil-fields of Wyoming, a bed of clay lying between the oil-sands of the Teapot Dome and other regions containing thousands of them with many fossil dinosaur bones. They are of quartz and agate and vary from less than an inch to more than three inches in diameter. Altho irregular in shape, they are nicely polished from many years rolling around in the uneasy dinosaurian stomachs.
>
> The stones are thought to be really gizzard stones, from the fact that they are entirely foreign to the geological formation in which they are found and have frequently been found within the skeletons of the dinosaurs. Dr. Lee is quite sure that is what they are, and when asked for his reasons said:
>
> "Why not? This morning I had fried dinosaur eggs for breakfast and yesterday roast dinosaur for dinner. In helping my wife to prepare the roast, I took several polished pebbles out of its gizzard. Of course, in these modern times we call them fowls, not dinosaurs. But all wise folks know that fowls are the linear descendants of dinosaurs, and since the fowls use pebbles in their gizzards to grind their food, it is not strange that their ancestors did the same. The interesting thing is that the fashion has been so faithfully followed for ten million years."
>
> But another geologist has suggested that these stones may have had an even more striking and peculiar use. Dinosaurs were aquatic in habit; they swam about. But they were huge in size, "bigger than several elephants," said Dr. Lee, and ungainly. So it has been suggested that before taking a swim they swallowed a bushel or so of these stones for ballast. A capsized dinosaur would have been out of luck.
>
> Incidentally, these gizzard stones have an important economic use. The clay in which they are found and which is about 200 feet thick, forms a layer between the lowest and the next to the lowest of the Wyoming oil-sands. Any well-driller, says Dr. Lee, can distinguish the clay from the oil-bearing sands by these polished stones which occur in large numbers, giving a clue to the large extent of the dinosaur population in those days so long ago.
>
> "It is an interesting thought," says Dr. Lee, "to consider a hundred-ton dinosaur billing over the rocks about his native swamp, and selecting from the worthless material the agates which would take a beautiful polish in his internal lapidary mill, to be handed down to admiring posterity as beautifully finished ornamental stones."



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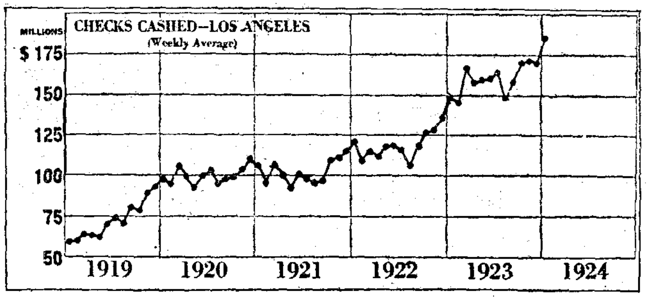
INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

CALIFORNIA'S "PERMANENT WAVE" OF PROSPERITY

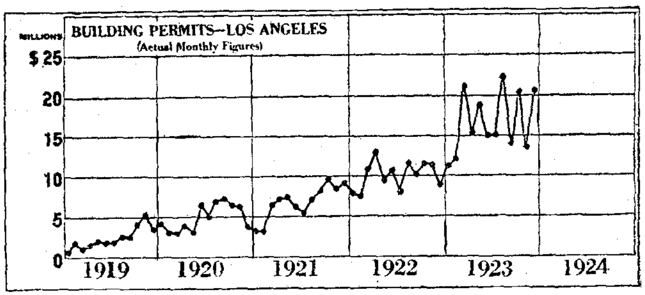
FOR YEARS BACK, maps portraying business conditions, such as *The Nation's Business* (Washington) prints monthly, have consistently shown a white patch of prosperity in southern California, even when most of the rest of the country was marked by the darkness of depression or the lighter shadows of uncertainty. This persistent prosperity in California, synchronizing with the amazing growth of California's southern metropolis, has attracted attention on the part of financial writers both in this country and England. The London *Economist* recently devoted more than a page to telling how "to-day California and particularly its southern districts, at a time when most of the world is gasping for economic breath, is enjoying a boom which has few, if any, parallels in history." And it seems to the London paper that this boom has solid foundations. A like conclusion is reached by a writer in the Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly*. He calls particular attention to the fact that Los Angeles, which was our thirty-fourth city in 1900, our seventeenth in 1910, our tenth in 1920, is now our ninth, having recently passed Pittsburgh, and has a population of 666,853. Charts are presented and reproduced on this page showing the phenomenal increase in building in Los Angeles. Another chart which is said to be a "better measure" of business transactions is that showing the value of checks cashed in Los Angeles banks. For this reflects "not only the activity in building but also factory pay-rolls and disbursements of the public for clothing, groceries, rent, and all other elements entering into the cost of living." This boom, we are told further, is by no means confined to Los Angeles, but is to a large extent characteristic of the whole State:



By courtesy of the Alexander Hamilton Institute

HOW BUSINESS BOOMS IN A CALIFORNIA CITY

As shown by the checks cashed in Los Angeles in five years.



By courtesy of the Alexander Hamilton Institute

FIVE YEARS OF GROWTH IN LOS ANGELES

As shown by the building permits each month.

> In point of population, California was the twenty-first largest State in 1900, the twelfth in 1910 and the eighth in 1920. It has increased in population in the last ten years more than any other State in the Union. The following table indicates the progress of construction in the leading cities of California during the last three years, and from this some idea as to the relative growth which has been taking place may be obtained:

Building Permits Issued in Leading California Cities

City	*1921*	*1922*	*1923*
Berkeley	$3,206,111	$5,622,693	$7,979,015
Fresno	4,166,301	6,365,210	4,917,239
Long Beach	13,211,943	14,109,897	24,506,262
Los Angeles	82,123,269	121,206,857	200,133,581
Oakland	16,091,836	23,539,477	27,628,027
Pasadena	6,590,935	9,421,382	11,535,116
Sacramento	4,587,069	8,842,302	9,699,586
San Diego	10,647,853	12,004,036	12,434,452
San Francisco	22,307,672	44,927,206	46,676,079
San Jose	1,230,222	1,960,548	2,737,290
Stockton	1,938,181	3,141,310	3,897,129

Comes the important question, can these boom conditions last? To which an optimistic reply is vouchsafed as follows:

> Booms are usually followed by depression, as was the case a number of decades ago, when the tremendous railroad booms were in progress. However, there is this difference—that the railroads were extended into territories which were more or less sparsely populated, and the traffic was not sufficient to pay interest on securities issued to finance new construction. In California, and in Los Angeles in particular, however, the population is already very large, the natural resources are very rich, and many men of wealth have moved westward to California in the last decade. These factors will make for relative financial stability. After the culmination of the present boom, therefore, there will probably be no long severe depression. That there will be further growth over a period of the next ten years would seem to be indicated by the fact that (1) there are still large undeveloped natural resources; (2) the climate is attractive; and (3) development has been less intensive to date than in the northeastern part of the United States.

When we turn again to *The Economist's* discussion of what looks like "a permanent wave" of prosperity in California, we find the London weekly passing on to its English readers a deal of information about the recent growth of Los Angeles and California which probably is familiar to all our readers. There may be a touch of envy in the English writer's observation that the value of new building in Los Angeles in 1923 was "considerably more than the value of all the building construction undertaken in Canada in the same year." After glancing at statistics of building, of trade, of post-office receipts and bank clearings, the British writer says that even "intelligent Angelenos" are frequently asking "whether the present boom is justified by underlying economic conditions and whether a crash will not come." In this connection it is declared that "the chief factor in the expansion has been the opening of the Panama Canal, which has given the varied products of southern California cheapened access to outside markets." Los Angeles, we are told, is now being made into a manufacturing center for California raw materials that have always hitherto been shipped to eastern factories. "Los Angeles, in short, intends to be the great industrial city of the Pacific Coast of North America." Cheap labor may be obtained from Mexico, and oil, gas, and hydro-electric power make good the deficiency of coal. Then—

> After the Panama Canal the next most important factor in the California boom has been the oil-fields. To-day almost one-third of the total oil production of the United States is being secured within a radius of fifty miles of Los Angeles. Not only is this oil being exported in larger quantities, but it is a great asset for local industrial development.

What the English writer has to say of California agriculture needs no repetition. He comes then to this optimistic conclusion:

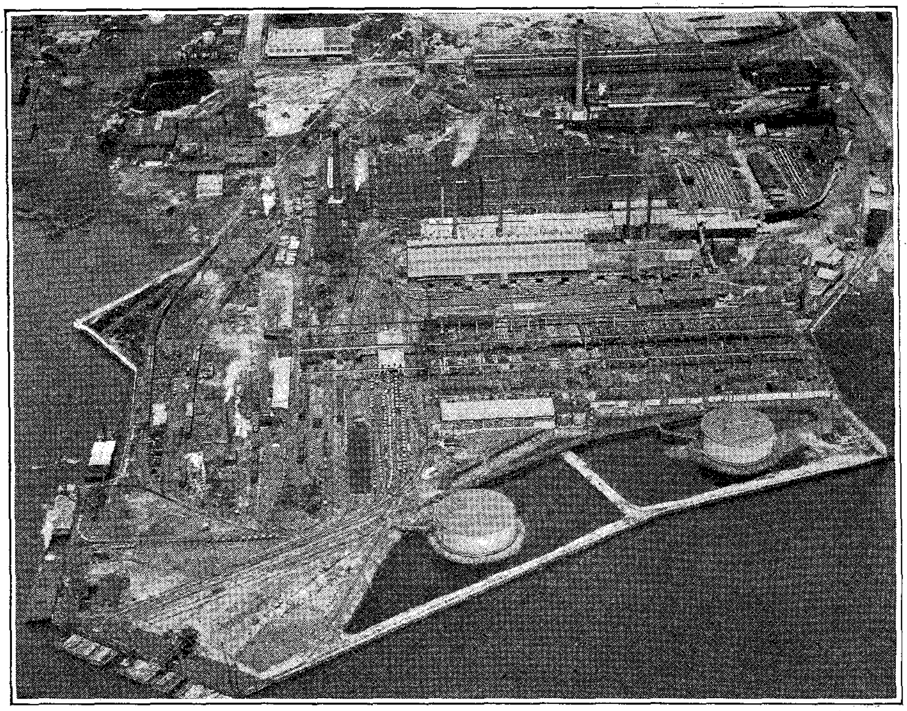
> In the light of these conditions the prospects are therefore good for Californian enjoyment of a career of continuing prosperous expansion. There will, within a few years, be a subsidence of the present boom fever, but, in common with the other two Pacific States of the Union, California is bound to increase in power, wealth, and general importance. These three States have a larger area than France and Germany combined; to-day they have a population of about 8 million people, and they are capable of maintaining 50 millions. They have a magnificent position on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and they enjoy the most uniformly favorable climate in the two Americas. The American people are now for the first time seriously applying their energies and abundant capital to their development, and with such a groundwork available rapid development is assured.

This is all very fine, but from one aspect it is a serious matter for thoughtful Britishers. There is a decided drift of population from Canada to the United States, particularly to the Pacific Coast, and so the question arises:

> Is Canada, burdened with a heavy war debt, a surplusage of railways and other plant, and static taxation, going to be able to attract many immigrants, or even hold her native population in face of the very strong competitive attractions of California, Oregon, and Washington? Immigration schemes to redistribute population within the Commonwealth are very desirable, but at present Canada is too much a sieve through which many British immigrants, after serving a profitable apprenticeship to North American conditions, pass to become efficient citizens of the United States.

FRENCH ECONOMIC SOLIDITY

WHEN the franc went to its lowest around the 9th of March, Arthur Brisbane warned readers of the Hearst papers that they'd better not be caught selling francs short, "that ten million skilful, industrious and frugal Frenchmen" represent an enormous amount of real wealth. The Boston *Globe* pointed out that whereas England has "poor economic conditions" with "good financing by its Government," France "with good economic conditions" has been "the victim of bad government finance." The French financial situation has been discust without limit in the papers, and the Poincaré reform program is considered an admission that reform was needed. Some time ago France was referred to as a prosperous nation with a bankrupt Government. The fundamentals of this economic prosperity are pointed out by Anne O'Hare McCormick in the New York *Times*. She declares that France is "as solid as a country can be made by universal thrift, dogged labor and a devout and intensive cultivation of every national resource from wheat-fields to rabbit-skins." While outside of France the news has been of French impending bankruptcy and French



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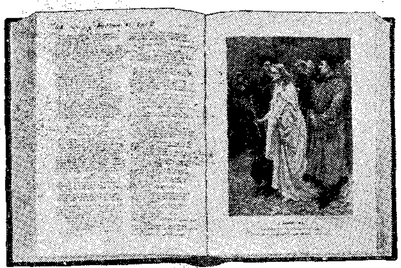

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

extravagance, "inside France one gathers at random items like these":

> That last year France grew all but a small percentage of her own wheat supply, and this year, for the first time in her history, will grow it all; that since nobody wears kid gloves as gaily as of old, a sickly French industry has been given new life by a world-wide fashion for coats, hats and trimmings made of French kid; that most of the French soldiers in the Ruhr are boys doing their military service, who are kept in Germany at a lower cost than they could be kept in France; that all the loans advanced by France to her friends in Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Jugo-Slavia, and elsewhere, are credits for French goods, mostly surplus Army stores; for which reason horizon blue is the color worn by half the soldiers of Europe and discarded French guns are pointed on both sides of the Polish-Czech frontier and threaten the Macedonian *comitadji* camped in the bristling mountains between Serbia and Bulgaria.
>
> France has no labor troubles and the lowest percentage of unemployment in the world. If the working women and children were counted with the men, it would probably be found that more people in France labor longer hours than in any other country. At the automobile show in Paris last autumn the leading manufacturers announced that their output was sold for a year ahead. French hotels and resorts were more continuously full last year than they have ever been. They are still crowded. For the first time since the war, Paris is under repair. Streets are being widened, boulevards extended, old tenements demolished, public buildings renovated. Miles of wood block-paving are being laid. Roads all over the country are recovering from war wear and neglect.
>
> France fulfils all the rigorous conditions of prosperity and begins to show some of its suave gloss. The French labor conserve and concentrate. They are the one people in Europe capable of sustaining themselves, and doing it. They need to buy almost nothing, and they have no competition in the kind of skill and taste they mostly sell.

Since so much has been made of French unwillingness to pay direct taxes, it is interesting to note the enormous increase in the receipts from indirect taxes, which, by the way, must have some relation to the volume of business done in the country. Last year indirect taxes and monopolies furnished 17,000,000,000 francs out of the Government's total revenue of 23,000,000,000 francs. And the French Bureau of Information in the United States presents the following table showing the yield of indirect taxes in francs during the last six years as compared with the year before the war:

1913	3,864,934,700
1918	4,906,728,000
1919	7,917,457,400
1920	12,059,203,000
1921	13,283,707,500
1922	15,087,946,400
1923	17,148,037,000

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 13.—Chancellor Marx dissolves the Reichstag. Another election must be held in sixty days.

The First Lord of the Admiralty states that the scale of expenditure for the British Navy is brought down to the equivalent of the allowance of 1904, the net total being £54,800,000.

March 14.—Under the chairmanship of Norman H. Davis, the Commission of the League of Nations appointed for the purpose, settles the four-year-old quarrel between Poland and Lithuania over Memel. The League also arranges an agreement between the Little Entente Powers and Hungary which will permit application in Hungary of the financial program which saved Austria. Poland and Germany accept League arbitration in the dispute over the treatment of German minorities in Poland.

March 15.—King Victor Emmanuel confers the title of Prince of Montenevoso on Gabriele d'Annunzio, the soldier-poet, in recognition of the notable services he rendered Italy during the war. The title is conferred simultaneously with the annexation of Fiume, which D'Annunzio forcibly occupied after the war and held for Italy.

The French Senate votes the 20 per cent. increase in all taxation demanded by the Government as the most effective means of balancing the budget and so stabilizing the franc.

China and Sweden and the Free State of Danzig have accorded recognition to Soviet Russia, according to press dispatches.

King Fuad opens the first Egyptian Parliament, amid scenes of Oriental splendor.

March 16.—King Victor Emmanuel enters Fiume, when the formal ceremony of annexing the city to Italy is enacted.

March 17.—The House of Commons defeats by 347 to 13 a motion by Labor's left wing to reduce the Army by 150,000 men.

The Russian Soviet Government warns the Chinese Government that it will wait only three days for ratification of an agreement for resumption of relations between the two countries, which China has hitherto rejected.

Brazil decides to accredit an Ambassador to the League of Nations as an expression of its friendship and enthusiasm for the League.

March 18.—The Turkish Government closes an American school at Mersina because the Bible is taught to Moslems there, and the Government is said to have informed the French that religious schools have no place in a lay republic.

Premier Poincaré's financial program is passed by the Senate by a vote of 151 to 23.

The British Government announces that it will not proceed with the Singapore naval base program, Prime Minister MacDonald holding that such a base would exercise a detrimental effect on his general foreign policy.

DOMESTIC

March 12.—J. P. Morgan and Company place at the disposal of the Bank of France a credit of "not less than $100,000,000" to help stop the fall of the franc.

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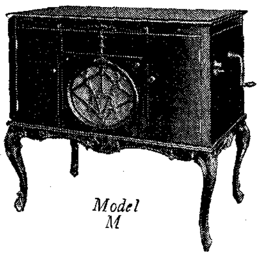

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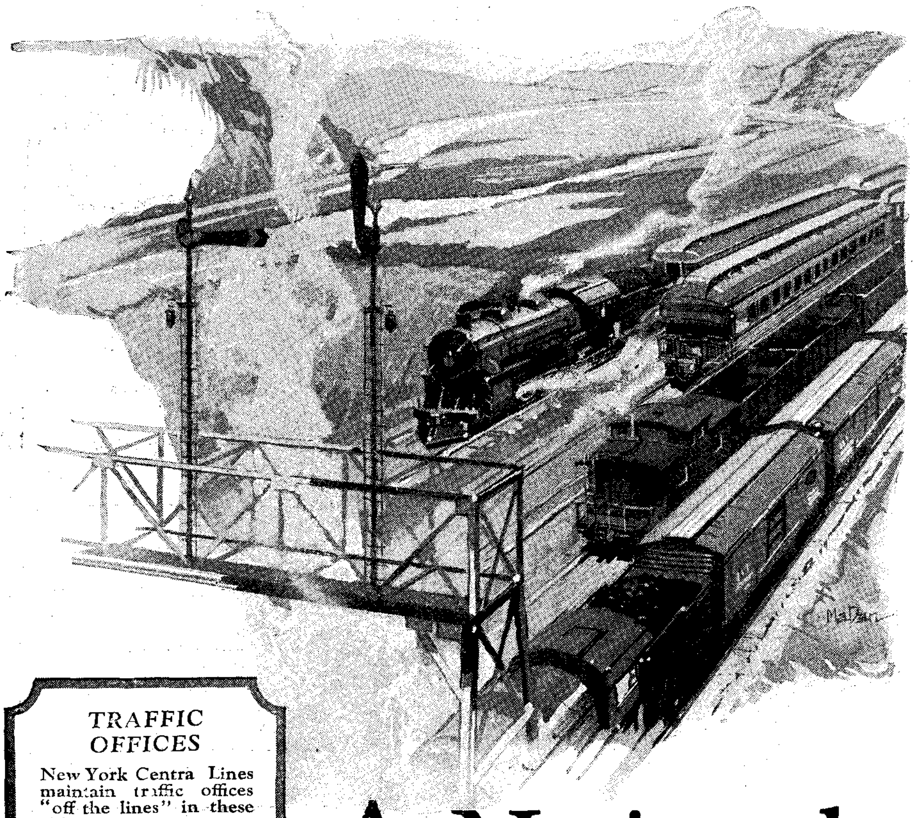

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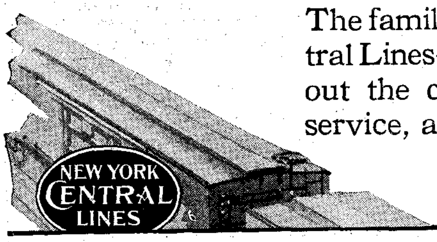


NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

The Senate passes the Couzens resolution ordering an investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

March 13.—British broadcasting stations succeed in making American radio users hear a musical program played in the Hotel Savoy in London.

At the request of the Government, Federal Judge T. Blake Kennedy, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, grants a temporary injunction restraining the Mammoth Oil Company from drilling on the Teapot Dome oil reserve and reducing the operation of existing wells to the minimum necessary to prevent loss or damage.

The Senate ratifies by a vote of 61 to 7 the treaty with Great Britain designed to prevent rum-smuggling into America.

A grand jury investigation of criminal charges brought against two members of Congress is begun in Washington. Reversing its previous action, the House adopts a resolution to conduct an independent investigation of the charges.

By a vote of 41 to 32, the Senate defeats the Norbeck-Burtness bill providing $50,000,000 credit relief for farmers in the spring wheat belt.

March 14.—President Coolidge nominates Chief Justice Curtis D. Wilbur, of California, as Secretary of the Navy, to succeed Edwin Denby, resigned.

President Coolidge nominates Hugh S. Gibson, of California, now Minister to Poland, to be Minister to Switzerland, to succeed Joseph C. Grew, recently appointed Under Secretary of State.

March 17.—The three Army biplanes which will make a 30,000-mile journey around the world and visit 23 countries start on their trip from Clover Field, Santa Monica, California. The cruise is under the command of Major Frederick L. Martin.

The Government files suit in Los Angeles to cancel the lease of California naval oil-lands to the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company as well as accompanying agreements for construction and stocking by that company of naval oil-storage facilities at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The House Immigration Committee reintroduces the Johnson Immigration Bill, based on the 1890 census, with revisions suggested by Secretary Hughes, modifying the rigid Japanese exclusion clause.

March 18.—The soldiers' bonus bill, said to involve a cost to the Treasury of more than $2,000,000,000, is passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 355 to 54. The bill provides twenty-year paid-up endowment insurance policies for the majority of ex-service men. Only those entitled to adjusted compensation of $50 or less will receive cash.

The Senate confirms the nomination of Curtis D. Wilbur, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California to succeed Edwin Denby as Secretary of the Navy. The Senate also confirms the nomination of Hugh S. Gibson to be Minister to Switzerland.

By a vote of 63 to 7 the Senate passes the Norris resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution under which the President will be inaugurated and Congress convene in January, in order to do away with the short session of Congress after an election.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. E. H.," Gardiner, Me.—"Can you refer me to the origin of a word in common use in rural New England? The word is *scootch* or *scooch*, used by children for the act of crouching low to the ground as in hiding. I am curious to know its derivation and proper spelling."

The word *scootch* is sometimes spelled *scutch* and is in common use in the United States and probably came over from northern or midland England, where it is used both as a verb and as a noun. As a verb it means "to run or move quickly," hence, the noun, "a brisk and active person." The child's use of it is derived from *scouch* (verb), "to bend down; crouch or stoop." It is derived from Old French *escouchier*, to lie down; literally, to couch down. In the shires of York, Leicester, Northampton, and Warwick *scouch* is a game played by a considerable number of children and it resembles another known as "chevy chase," so called from the chase through the Cheviot Hills of Harry Percy (Hotspur) by Earl Douglas, known also in English ballads as the battle of Otterburn, August 10, 1388. It is a form of *prisoner's base*, a game played in various forms and popular in England as early as the fourteenth century. The players are generally divided into opposing sides, who occupy opposite goals or bases, the object being to touch a player of the opposite side while he is away from his base, when he either joins his captor's side or is confined at another goal called a prison. The game continues until one side has lost all its players.

"H. L. V.," Ottawa, Canada.—"Please explain how it came about that in the United States the letter *z* is pronounced *zee*, whereas here in Canada as in England, the letter *z* is pronounced *zed*."

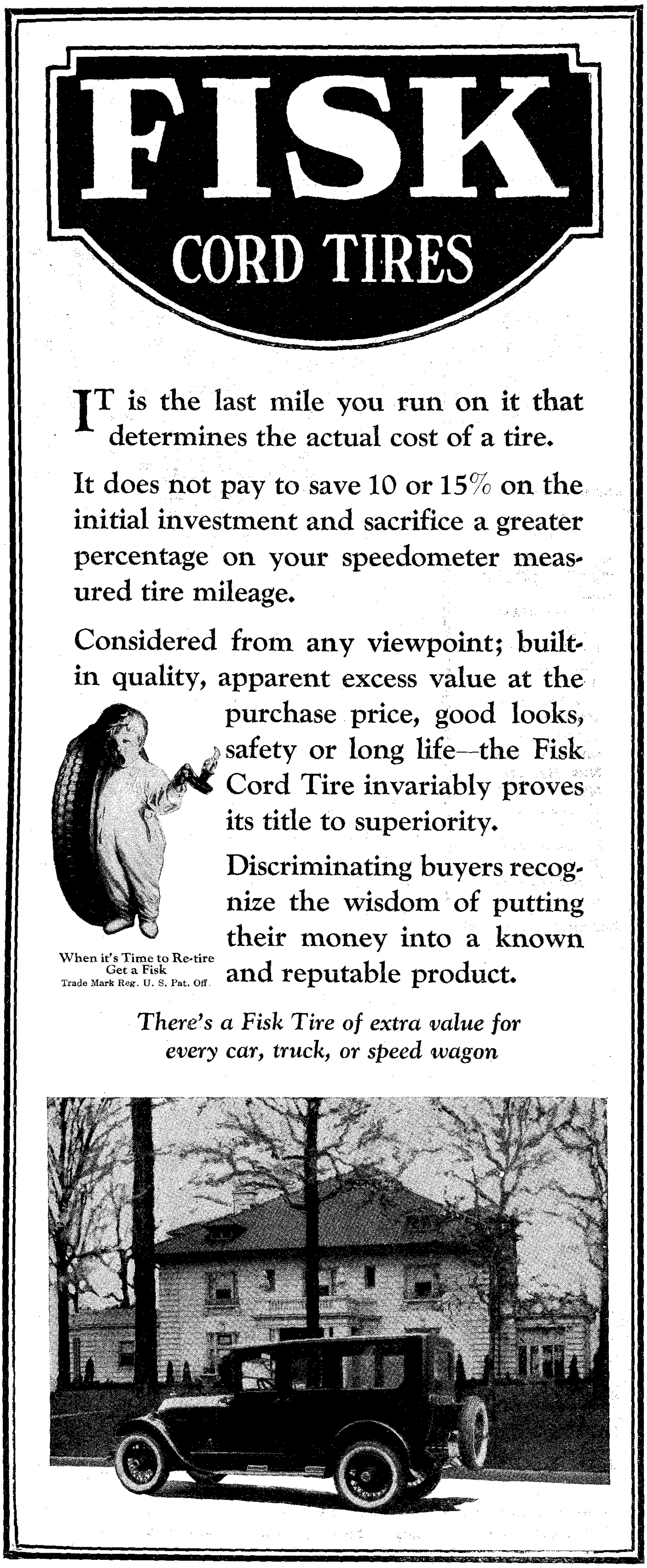
As Goold Brown remarked in 1851: "Should it happen to be asked a hundred lustrums hence, what were the *names* of the letters in 'the Augustan age of English literature,' or in the days of William the Fourth and Andrew Jackson, I fear the learned of that day will be as much at a loss for an answer, as would most of our college tutors now, were they asked, by what series of names the Roman youth were taught to spell."

In fact, prior to 1791, when John Walker's *Pronouncing Dictionary* first appeared, there was the widest diversity in the names of the letters. The Scots were taught, *Aw, Ib, Ec, Id;* the Irish said, *Ah, Bay, Say, Day*, and the English named the same letters, *Aye, Bee, See, Dee*. Even among the English there were local differences, but as soon as Walker's book appeared there was immediate approval and general adoption of his "Principles" of pronunciation, not only of letters but of words, for his predecessors in pronunciation were Buchanan and Sheridan, Scottish and Irish respectively.

But, altho Walker's pronunciation of all the other letters were adopted, the names *izzard* and *zed* and their variants were too deeply rooted to yield to his recommendations. *Izzard*, Dr. Samuel Johnson derived from *s surd* (hard *s*), but was doubtless derived from Middle English *ezed*, from the old French *ézed*, from the Greek *zeta*, and therefore, had the same origin as *zed*. The names of *z* in Great Britain were *zed, zad, izzard, uzzard, izzet*, and *iz*, all of which Walker condemned.

About the only effect of his condemnation in England, however, was to reduce the diversity to the practically generally accepted form *zed*. But in the United States, Walker's recommendation received quicker response when Noah Webster in 1828 adopted Walker's *Principles of Pronunciation* generally in his *American Dictionary of the English Language*, and recognized no other name for the letter than *zee*.

The polylingual citizens of the newly formed Republic, struggling for a uniform language, were as keen to throw off allegiance to English orthoepy and orthography as to English kings; and from that time on the alphabet, with one exception, as named by Webster in 1828 has been standard in the United States. The exception was the letter *w*. Webster urged that this letter be named *oo*, to conform more closely with its consonant sound.



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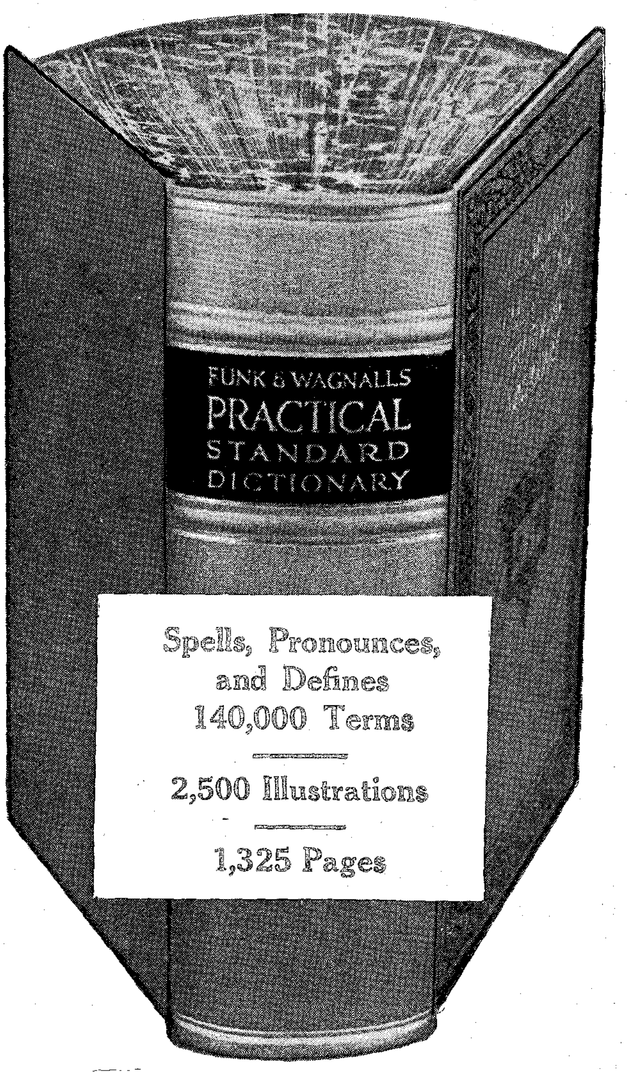

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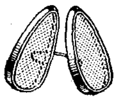

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Science Is Grand.—"Great Discovery in Atoms Gives U. S. Giant War Weapon," shrieks a headline. Suggested recruiting slogan: "Up and Atom!"—*Life.*

Bill Therewith.—"Are there any marks on the baby?" asked the anxious father.

The doctor looked the new arrival over carefully and replied, "Yes, he's marked C. O. D."—*Colorado Medicine.*

Especially in Washington.—"Don't you smell something burning?"

"No; I don't think I do."

"I don't either; but most people do if you ask them."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Danger.—COAL MERCHANT—"Quick! Quick! My coal-yard's afire!"

FIREMAN—"Oh, is it? Well, if the stuff be the same as you sold me t'other day, there ain't no 'urry!"—*London Humorist.*

Making It Clear.—A titanotheriid has arrived in this country from Asia. That didn't mean anything to us until the scientists kindly explained that a titanotheriid is a perissodactyl upulate.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Uncontrollable.—"I understand you are helping to hold an investigation."

"Not strictly speaking," answered Senator Sorghum. "This investigation has got past the place where anybody can hold it."—*Washington Star.*

Everybody Happy.—MAID—"No ma'am, Mrs. Hughes is out."

VISITOR—"How fortunate! When I saw her peeping through the curtains as I came up the path I was *so* afraid she would be in."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal* (*London*).

A Dig from London.—Dr. Mersing claims that he caused a mouse to grow almost as large as a cat. We understand that he has already received many inquiries from fellow-Americans if he can do the stuff any cheaper by the case.—*London Opinion.*

Long Distance, Please.—"Are you sure these field-glasses are high power?" asked the lady potential customer.

"Madame," replied the ambitious salesman, "when you use these glasses anything less than ten miles away looks like it's behind you."—*American Legion Weekly.*

The Moral.—The teacher was trying to impress on the children how important had been the discovery of the law of gravitation.

"Sir Isaac Newton was sitting on the ground and looking at the tree. An apple fell on his head, and from that he discovered gravitation. Just think, children," she added, "isn't that wonderful?"

The "smart boy" in the class did not seem imprest. "Yes, miss," he piped up. "And if he had been sitting in school looking at his books he wouldn't have discovered anything."—*McKendree Review.*

An Uneasy Royal Sitter.—It is said that the Prince of Wales never sits out a dance. We've heard that he never sits out a horse-race, either.—*Life.*

Their Single Thought.—DAUBER (*airily*)—"My dear fellow, I paint a picture in two days and think nothing of it."

CRITICAL FRIEND—"I am of your opinion."—*Boston Transcript.*

Keeping Her Time.—"That's the terrible fast Mrs. Grass-Wideau."

"What's the idea of two wrist-watches?"

"Oh, only one's a watch. The other's a speedometer."—*American Legion Weekly.*

An Aid to Romance.—MAUDE—"Was it a case of love at first sight?"

CLAUDE—"No, second sight. When he saw her first he didn't know that she owned a couple of apartment houses."—*New York Sun.*

Open Field.—YOUNG MAN—"So Miss Ethel is your oldest sister? Who comes after her?"

SMALL BOY—"Nobody ain't come yet; but Pa says the first fellow that comes can have her."—*Everybody's.*

High Precedent.—"I don't see why you are having so much trouble getting reliable servants," complained Brown.

"I'm not having any more trouble than the Washington Government," retorted his wife.—*Boston Transcript.*

What Are Governments Good For?—"Mr. Deputy, I want you to find a government post for my boy."

"Is he intelligent?"

"If he were I shouldn't be worrying you for a government job. I could use him in my own business."—*Journal Amusant* (*Paris.*)

No Hand Job.—MRS. LAFFERTY—"Ten stitches did the doctor have to take in me ould man after the fight last night."

MRS. O'HARA—"Tin? Was that all? Shure, when the doctor seen me poor husband carried in this morning he says: 'Has any wan got a sewing-machine.' "—*Boston Transcript.*

Full of Sound and Fury.—THE HOSTESS—"Thank you so much, Mr. Krashoffski, for your beautiful playing. What do you think of the piano?"

THE PIANIST—"Ah, madame, I do not, in English, know how to politely express, but if it were an automobile, it is what they call it in America the Elizabeth of tin."—*London Humorist.*

The Personal Note.—The story is told that George IV, when Prince Regent, wagered Sheridan a hundred guineas that he would introduce the words "Baa, baa, black sheep!" into the King's speech without causing comment. The words were used, and George IV won the bet. Afterward, when Sheridan asked Canning whether he had noticed the interpolation, Canning replied: "Yes, but he was looking straight in your direction at the moment, so I deemed it merely a personal allusion and thought no more about it."—*The Watchman-Examiner* (*New York.*)